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Tower reViews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Britain Warns Reich Hungary in Spotlight

Sir John Simon, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, publicly serves notice on Germany that grave consequences would follow a failure to reach a peaceful solution of the Sudeten German dispute with Czechoslovakia.

Thus Britain brings pressure to bear openly on the Reich. Viscount Runciman, on mission to Prague as mediator-adviser, is generally regarded as the agent for British pressure on Czechoslovakia in the interests of concessions to Germany. Now Sir John, after conferences with Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, states:

"To find a solution for the controversy in Czechoslovakia, contributions from all concerned are needed."

Several times Sir John referred to the need for good will on "both sides."

He warned of consequences if war broke out. His words clearly indicated that Germany could not count on British inaction if Czechoslovakia were subjected to German force.

* * *

The circumstances of Sir John's speech: Germany menacing peace; a small third power involved; a firm but indirect British warning delivered in an address before a public meeting—all recall the famous Mansion House speech of David Lloyd George on July 21, 1911. The German warship Panther had just steamed into Agadir, Morocco. Mr. Lloyd George made clear that if Germany intended to make war, it would find England on the other side.

* * *

Czechs Offer

In Prague, Viscount Runciman this week ran into the kind of unbending German demands to which Sir John indirectly referred. The Czech Government offered concessions in the form of more public offices for Germans. The Sudetens replied that such steps, as material concessions did not satisfy the "spiritual aspirations" of the Germans for autonomy.

London received its first comprehensive and direct report on the dispute when Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, Viscount Runciman's assistant, flew home. Possibly what he had to say inspired the speech by Sir John, just as events shaped Lloyd George's speech at the last minute in 1911.

* * *

Eyes on Hungary

Next door to the Greater Germany of Adolf Hitler lies Hungary, 'one-time member of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Since the absorption of Austria by Germany, Hungary has become one of the 12 nations bordering directly on the Third Reich. Germany today has more immediate neighbors than any other country in Europe—or in the world. This week Berlin entertained with pomp and gaiety one of her new neighbors, the much-courted Hungary.

A glance at the map explains at least the geographical reason for Hungary's sudden popularity. All that remains of the mighty Hapsburg Empire is a much changed nation, clipped on all edges by the peace treaties and wedged in the center of South-Central Europe. Hungary is almost completely surrounded by the members of the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. The only exception is the small western frontier, formerly with Austria, now with Germany.

* * *

All of Hungary's four neighbors chose this week for the bestowal of favors. Reichsführer Hitler personally conducted Admiral Horthy, Hungarian Regent, during extensive inspections of Germany's armed might. Mme. Horthy was honored with the privilege of launching a 10,000-ton German cruiser, the Prince Eugene, named for the Austrian Prince of Savoy who helped turn the Turks back from Vienna in the late seventeenth century.

Admiral Horthy has no navy. He won his epaulets before Hungary emerged as a land-locked country after the war. Off Kiel this week he trod German decks and saw the might of a fleet fast rebuilding toward pre-war levels. He visited the closed military area of Helgoland, the Gibraltar of Germany. Dismantled after the war, Helgoland is fortified more heavily than ever.

The Admiral is the first "Chief of State" to visit Germany since Hitler assumed power. Benito Mussolini preceded Regent Horthy in a visit some time ago, but the man who holds Italy in his hand is technically only Premier. The Hungarian delegation was the most imposing to go abroad in recent years. It included Prime Minister Bela Imredy and Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya.

* * *

Results of Visit

In Europe's surcharged atmosphere, so imposing a display of German-Hungarian friendship loosed tingling questions. Hungary, like Germany, pursues a diplomacy of restitution. Both powers emerged

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Wallace Says U.S. Must Have Part in Trade

Prepared to be as aggressive as other nations, he says — Cites wheat subsidy as emergency.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, Quebec, Aug. 27—Urging international efforts to "recreate a world economic community," Henry A. Wallace, American Secretary of Agriculture, here today declared that "the international idealism of the United States has not disappeared," but warned a moment later that his country is prepared to take "fully as aggressive action as other nations in the competitive export fields."

This was only the beginning of the topics covered by Secretary Wallace. At one point or another he reviewed nearly every current trade, farm, and industrial problem confronting the United States. The speech gave every indication of a carefully worked out official utterance intended for foreign and domestic consumption. It contained such remarkable hints as that the Trade Agreement Program with England may soon be signed, that American economic recovery is on the way, and that Americans are ulikely to make foreign loans to countries "dominated by 'isms'—which we consider so unreliable."

But from the dramatic sense, major interest centered on what Secretary Wallace had to say on the new wheat subsidy plan. Secretary Wallace came straight from Washington where last night the big subsidy program was started, contemplating purchase of up to 100,000,000 bushels to be sold abroad, and spoke in Canada, which has already embarked on a similar wheat subsidy campaign to which, in part, is attributed the necessity for its neighbor to go into the same field.

Attacks Inconsistency

Secretary Wallace saved this topic for the end of his talk. He attacked the seeming inconsistency between the new subsidy program, and the Hull Reciprocal Trade Agreements, to which he had devoted a large part of his earlier speech. He attacked export subsidies as a settled policy but then proceeded to justify them "in certain emergencies."

"In the realities of 1938 we find numerous countries pursuing their programs of price fixing and export subsidy with little regard to the fact that when carried to an extreme they have been mutually self-defeating," he said.

"Export subsidies are a type of economic warfare which, if used on a large scale, and for a long period, eventually almost inevitably harms the nation which uses the subsidy more than it harms anyone else. Nevertheless, in certain emergencies, there may be exceptional and compelling circumstances justifying the use of export subsidies for limited and temporary purposes. It is such a situation that now confronts us in the case of wheat."

Explaining that the wheat subsidy program was being applied in the direction of "eventual stability," he urged the co-operation of the Canadian Government. Previously, he had strongly urged a sort of economic world disarmamepnt conference, to suppress over-competition and work out methods of allocating markets. Reverting to this in conclusion, Secretary Wallace declared:

Must Guard Export

"We must not ruin our soil for the sake of our exporters and our foreign customers, and we must not encourage unduly exports of these products which our consumers can use in larger quantities at home;

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Record Holder

© International

Capt. George E. T. Eyston

Eyston Boosts Own Record To 345.49 Miles an Hour

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Aug. 27 (AP)—Capt. George E. T. Eyston smashed the world's automobile speed record to shreds here today, boosting his own mark to 345.49 miles an hour. The old mark was 311.42 miles an hour.

Captain Eyston "gunned it" the limit on the return run. Unofficial timers clocked him at under 11 seconds for an estimated average of 340 miles an hour and possibly higher.

Roaring through the measured mile in two directions within one hour, the retired British Army captain far exceeded his own world land speed record of 311.42, chalked up here last November.

Captain Eyston's mighty Thunderbolt painted black to overcome a glaring sun which robbed him of a new record last Wednesday, hit 347.49 miles an hour on the outward trip and 343.51 miles an hour on the return jaunt.

Second Week of Hines Trial Sees Weinberg Stick to Story

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—The trial of James J. Hines, one of the most powerful political figures in New York City, charged with furnishing protection for the $20,000,000-a-year Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer policy racket, had closed its second week today with the prosecution's damaging accusations having been leveled mainly by an admitted gangster, George Weinberg, in charge of the gambling combine, but corroborated in part by a riding master from Connecticut, Dudley Brothwell.

Despite the desperate efforts of Lloyd Paul Stryker, Chief Counsel for Mr. Hines, to discredit Weinberg and demolish his story, the gang lieutenant stuck to his testimony for three and a half days until he was dismissed from the stand yesterday. These are the highlights of the Weinberg testimony:

That he was present in April, 1932, with Dutch Schultz, J. Richard (Dixie) Davis, Schultz lawyer, when, he said, Mr. Hines was paid an initial $1,000 and agreed to provide protection to the men running the numbers racket for $500 a week.

That he or Harry Schoenhaus, manager of financial details for the Schultz racket, delivered this money to Mr. Hines for nearly three years, meeting him either at his home at 444 Central Park West, in front of it, or at the Monongahela Democratic Club in Harlem.

Judge Denies Story

That he was with Mr. Hines at the Andrew B. Keating Democratic Club in Harlem when, he charged, the Tammany district leader met Hulon Capshaw, City Magistrate, and told him he wanted those arrested in a policy raid on Alexander Pompez's policy bank Thanksgiving Eve, 1932, set free. Mr. Capshaw was quoted as saying: "I've never failed you yet, have I"

Mr. Capshaw during the week issued a statement denying this story.

That he was with Mr. Hines on one occasion when he delivered $3000 to William Copeland Dodge in a vain effort to re-elect him District Attorney of New York County in 1933.

That he motored with Davis and Mr. Hines to Bridgeport, Conn., to attend a conference with Schultz, who told the Tammany politician his pay-off would have to be reduced from $500 a week to $250.

Mr. Stryker proceeded to throw Weinberg's record in his face, forcing him to admit he had perjured himself on every other occasion he had come into court as a witness; that he had been convicted for carrying a pistol; that he had been untruthful and cheated even with the patrons of the policy racket; that he had participated in a burglary, and as a climax yesterday the defense counsel virtually charged him with killing Schultz in 1935.

Another spectacular stroke in the cross-examination of Weinberg came after he had testified that he began paying Mr. Hines in April at his apartment in Central Park West when Mr. Stryker confronted him with rent, electric light, gas and transportation records showing that

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Stone 'Boards' Prove Mystery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHALLIS, Idaho—Near the Drake Sheep Ranch, 15 miles south of here, have been found numerous large slabs of a fine-grained sandstone, which have proved a mystery to geologists and archaeologists. So strong is the resemblance of these stone slabs to lumber, that some believe them to be the work of early man, some race of early peoples which may have occupied this fertile valley perhaps thousands of years ago.

The widest "board" is nearly 15 feet in length, 12 inches wide, and a uniform one-inch thickness throughout. Other standard sizes are found including numerous 2 x 4 inch, 2 x 6 inch, 1 x 6 inches and similar sizes which would lead one to believe that they have an origin other than mere chance.

The "lumber" is found on the summit of a low sage-covered hill, covered only lightly with loose dirt and debris. According to Dr. H. C. Dake, Portland, Oregon, geologist, who has made a study of the area, the sandstone "lumber" is found only in a very restricted portion of the hill. Some of the slabs are resting on edge while others are piled flat one upon the other. Still more curious is the fact that the various sizes seem segregated.

Whether these are the work of prehistoric man or not has not yet fully been determined according to Dr. Dake, but excellent practical use is made of the "boards" of sandstone in the Challis, Idaho, Public Library. Much of the shelving in this small library is made of the "boards," using them just as they were taken from the field, it was only necessary to break them off to proper length. An excellent collection of the "boards" is also on display in the public library. The slabs are of a very fine grained sandstone, gray in color, and to the casual observer they appear like ordinary painted wooden "boards."

Bulgaria Speeds Up to Mules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—Bulgaria is speeding up. At least the statistical bureau says so. In other words, they're raising more mules here now than ever before.

You may laugh at the idea of mules being record breakers for speed. Probably, if you wanted to get some place in a hurry, you wouldn't choose a mule to take you.

But the validity of an opinion depends altogether on the proper point of view. If replacing flivvers, mules wouldn't mean a speeding up—but what about replacing buffaloes—big, black, sulking Balkan water buffaloes?

That's different. A buffalo is the world's slowest animal. A tired turtle can run rings around a buffalo. One can't use buffaloes in mountains because they keep getting in the way of the glaciers. Besides, they're indescribably ugly, sluggish, and bad tempered. So isn't Bulgaria stepping out now when it replaces them with beautiful, intelligent, genial mules?

No wonder the Western Powers have more confidence in Bulgaria and are scurrying about to give her loans.

CIO Fissures: Will They Bring Union Collapse?

Automobile workers and garment group appear to be restless under Lewis domination.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—Fissures within the CIO are opening rapidly. Recent events have raised the whole question of the future of the big industrial union movement, most aggressive American labor force of the century.

On one hand the International Ladies Garment Workers, under David Dubinsky, are considering leaving the CIO, probably to return to the AFL. They claim membership of 250,000.

On the other hand, all this week, John L. Lewis, CIO commander-in-chief, has sought to head off a widening rift with the unruly new United Automobile Workers Union, an affiliate of the loosely knit CIO. So far he has failed. This union claims membership of 400,000 or more. The prospect here is that if the breach is not quickly healed the union will cut its ties with CIO and start off on an independent course, perhaps as the nucleus of a third labor party. Here it is a fight between Homer Martin, President of UAW, and the ousted group of vice-presidents led by Richard T. Frankensteen. What complicates the battle is the behind-the-scenes role played by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest, of Detroit, who has given public support to Mr. Martin and his faction.

New Group Likely

Politicians in the labor movement who are following the Lewis negotiations with interest assert the Rev. Mr. Coughlin seeks to join with Mr. Martin, perhaps to set up a brand new labor group along the lines, if not under the same form, as the sectarian labor groups of Europe.

If the CIO loses both these big groups its prestige will be greatly curtailed. Politically the CIO has supported Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Dubinsky has gone along with CIO in the hope it would make another effort to reunite with the AFL. This hope is waning fast. Mr. Dubinsky blamed Mr. Lewis and the CIO for the failure of earlier efforts at reconciliation last year.

Both Claim Control

As to the UAW, both Mr. Martin and Mr. Frankensteen claim control of a majority of membership. Mr. Lewis would like to send a skilled labor tactician into the group to restore peace, but lacks authority. Mr. Martin denounces the Frankensteen group for alleged Communism, and has the Coughlin support on that basis. Mr. Lewis privately calls the Martin leadership weak and would like a compromise that would restore Mr. Frankensteen and other ousted vice-presidents. So far no formula has been achieved. It is like the AFL-CIO row all over again. Mr. Frankensteen, on his side, if no compromise is reached, is expected to call a rump convention which may split the whole automobile labor movement.

Simon Warns Germany Against Czech Invasion; Makes Plea for Peace

Paris notified by Reich within past 48 hours that Czech crisis is near —Not immediate.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 27—Information has reached the French Government that Germany has notified several European capitals it will support "with all its resources" the Sudeten cause if a solution to the Czechoslovak question is not reached rapidly.

Although the fact seems clearly established that the Reich has allowed such an intention to become known in the past 48 hours, it is not viewed by diplomats here as necessarily meaning that a German coup against Prague is actually contemplated. It is pointed out that such reports may well be merely one more way of putting pressure on the Czechoslovakian Government as well as Paris and London to force greater concessions to the Sudeten demand for autonomy.

The prevailing impression is that greater watchfulness than ever is now essential.

Simon Speech Held Timely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 27—Sir John Simon's speech has been made at a moment when it is felt here that a new element has been introduced into the Czech situation by Premier Hodza's reported conciliation offer of increased local autonomy for the Sudetens and that this calls for some corresponding response from Berlin.

Some concern has been caused by Germany's remarkable armament concentration in the neighborhood and consequent excitement produced among the Sudetens.

Meanwhile in London, following two cabinet meetings during the past week, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are to meet again Monday.

Sir Kingsley Wood, Britain's Air Minister, today returned to London from Wales. Mr. Frank Ashton-Gwatkin left London by air for Prague to acquaint Viscount Runciman with the British Government's attitude. It is understood that while welcoming Premier Hodza's move yesterday for a new basis of negotiations with the Sudetens, the Government also deplores proclamation of the Sudetens, which relaxes the admirable discipline hitherto observed by that party.

Police Sing 'Boo Hoo'

EVANSVILLE, IND. (AP)—They didn't feel sad, but police had a good cry anyway.

They looked around the station to find the reason for the strange fit of weeping. In a closet they discovered the trouble—a tear gas bomb on a shelf was leaking.

Wide World

Sir John Simon
Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain.

Reich Would End Runciman Effort, Reports Indicate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 27—The Sudeten German issue has been gravely affected by action taken by the Reich and the Sudeten German Party which seems to indicate that Berlin is seeking any opportunity for upsetting the present Runciman enquiry and settling the problem of its "blood brothers" in its own way.

It is known here that Germany had notified certain powers through diplomatic representatives that unless the Sudeten German issue was settled very soon, the Reich would support its kin here "with all means." This warning, however, was not the main cause of concern here, since it raises the whole problem of international relations on this Continent and would soon become the concern of the great powers. What impressed this capital most seriously was the proclamation of the Sudeten German Party yesterday, issued above the name of Dr. Hans Karl Frank, Deputy leader of the Party. This proclamation, issued in the Rundschau, a party paper—which was immediately confiscated by the Government—talked of provocation from "Marxist terrorists" and declared that Party members were free whenever attacked to defend themselves. This, the Czechoslovak Ministry of Interior took as a serious threat to law and order, and today it issued a serious warning that any such individual action will be seriously dealt with. "Peace and order in this Republic," the statement runs, "will be maintained by responsible organizations and State security services, and not by any illegal emergency action."

To all this must be added the continued campaign by the press in Germany, which still endeavors to prove that Czechoslovakia is a center of Bolshevik agitation and a menace to the civilized world. It is not difficult to realize that responsible Czech circles which desire a peaceful solution of this complicated minority issue are fast reaching the conclusion that that is one thing which the Reich does not want, and the impossibility of Lord Runciman being able to accomplish anything in such an atmosphere of pressure and threat is clear.

'All That Glitters—'

KETCHUM, Idaho (AP)—Three years ago Floyd Richardson saw a glittering object in Trail Creek but did not bother to investigate.

This summer he noticed it again, took time out for a closer look. His reward—a 200-pound bar of silver worth about $1,300.

Chancellor says Britain stands by its policy—Attempt to upset study by Runciman indicated.

LANARK, Scotland, Aug. 27 (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, served notice on an anxious world today that Great Britain might have to fight if Germany started a war in central Europe.

The former Foreign Minister repeated, "As holding good today," Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's declaration before the House of Commons March 24 that "if war were to break out it would be unlikely to be confined to those who have assumed such obligations"—to aid Czechoslovakia against aggression.

Sir John coupled a firm warning that there "is no limit to the reactions of war" today with an unmistakable plea to Germany to do its "duty" and take outside pressure off the dispute in Czechoslovakia where the German Sudeten Party, with Berlin's support, demands autonomy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke at a Conservative Party demonstration in this Scottish town after significant conferences during the week with Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary.

His speech clearly reflected Britain's grave anxiety lest Reichsführer Adolf Hitler come to a point where he is ready to thrust armed might across the German frontier to help his Sudeten followers get land and power by force of guns.

Crossroads Near?

Reports, persistent but unconfirmed, that Germany had already warned other capitals that such crossroads might be near gave Sir John's speech added point.

Britain's position on Czechoslovakia was "fully and accurately" explained by Prime Minister Chamberlain on March 24, Sir John said.

"That declaration holds good today," he said. "There is nothing to add or to vary in its content."

Mr. Chamberlain then refused a prior pledge of armed aid to Czechoslovakia in the event of aggression but declared: "Where peace and war are concerned, legal obligations are not alone involved and if war were to break out it would be unlikely to be confined to those who have assumed such obligations. It would be impossible to say where it would end and what governments might become involved. . . . The inexorable pressure of facts might well prove more powerful than formal pronouncements."

Sir John asserted:

"To find a solution for the controversy in Czechoslovakia, contributions from all concerned are needed.

"As a Government we have recognized in Czechoslovakia a real problem which urgently needs to be solved. We are convinced that given good will on both sides, it should be possible to find a solution which is just to all legitimate interests. And there is no need to emphasize the importance of finding a peaceful solution. For in the modern world there is no limit to the reactions of war."

Responsive Echo

He said that Secretary Cordell Hull's plea (on Aug. 17) for a return to friendly co-operation between nations and President Roosevelt's subsequent speech in Canada "must waken a responsive echo in many British hearts."

[In Kingston, Ontario, on Aug. 18, President Roosevelt said: "We are good neighbors and true friends because we maintain our own rights with frankness, because we refuse to accept the twists of secret diplomacy, because we settle our disputes by consultation, and because we discuss our common problems in the spirit of the common good."]

Sir John continued:

"The British Government therefore have used their influence with both sides in the Czechoslovak dispute to urge the adoption of reasonableness in efforts to reach a solution."

Viscount Runciman, unofficial British mediator in the German-Czechoslovak dispute over minority rights, was sent to Prague neither as "arbitrator nor judge," Sir John said, but as "mediator and friend."

The Chancellor concluded his speech with this plain call to Germany:

"The good wishes of all the world, which realizes how much hangs upon his success, are with Lord Runciman in the task of mediation that, with

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Intimate Message From the Country

Stark Poverty of Migrant Contrasts With Background of Southern California—Is Social Problem

[The Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau is making political, economic, and character studies of important regions of the United States, in a series that will run several times a week, until about Oct. 1.]

Southern California, August, 1938

The nature of Southern California's basic problem must by now be fairly well understood in the rest of the nation. Here climatically lavish nature has produced an unbalanced population. People flock to Southern California because nature has made it the bargain counter of the nation. With a healthy economy in the rest of the country—with mortgages and investments still producing income, and remittances still coming through—many of the people who come to Southern California can get along splendidly. It is a lovely place, from the theatrically impressive mountains and the spicy canyons to the turquoise sea.

When times are hard and the remittances slow up—as is still the case—these wholly or partially retired folk have a difficult time of it. Beneath them in the economic scale, moreover, are refugees of various kinds. There are refugees from the dust bowl; refugees from declining industrial regions; refugees from the South; flotsam and jetsam of a disordered civilization. Some of these people can be employed in harvesting the various seasonal crops up and down the interior valleys of California, for which many extra hands are needed. They become perforce migratory workers, and by the nature of things their housing, education of their children, and all the conditions surrounding their lives are matters of extremest difficulty.

Anyway, these and other types of stranded population, of fringe-workers, of partially-employed, place underneath the normal economic balance which exists elsewhere an abnormal stratum here in Southern California. The stratum presents a continual economic problem. Relief—not alone drawn from the resources of the State, but from areas responsible for these refugees—is needed. Extraordinary means of self-help are required. Unusual economic problems, relatively new for the United States, are immediately created.

Ripe to Think Almost Anything

Behind the economic riddle lie political and social challenges. These exceptional populations are naturally skeptical of the economic and perhaps the political system which has dealt them such buffets. They are eager for experiment, ripe for panaceas, pathetically responsive to the politician who promises the world with a fence around it.

Moreover, who is to say that the problems of Southern California today may not become the problems of the nation tomorrow? Overseas markets are still lacking; machines still put men out of work, at least temporarily; perhaps whole areas of population in the nation may become "stranded"; and in any case, new remedies for the credit and distribution problems are urgently sought by every economic thinker. The pension or recovery plans which developed first in California have now spread across the Continent, as witness the Townsend movement in Maine, for one example.

Before studying the latest plans for economic alleviation which have swept California, perhaps one should recognize the great pluck and the tragedy of people who are trying to get along until the panaceas come true. Observers who have studied the migrant worker (John Steinbeck's pamphlet, "Their Blood is Strong," is a compelling account) pay tribute to the heroism with which these refugees endure conditions worse than those they fled.

Recently the Monitor has published two or three accounts of shanty houses in New Hampshire, or in the Appalachian uplands. These shanties are bourgeois residences compared with the living conditions of the California migrants. Houses built of corrugated paper, or rotten, tattered tents, or simply willow branches and wattled weeds; beds of sodden mattressing, or perhaps just a piece of old carpet on the ground in which a whole family may roll; no sanitation; miserable food.

Due to Basic Conditions

That is a little corner of the plight of the migrants—a plight for which basic conditions and not employer hard-heartedness is responsible. These workers are needed. Slowly, camps for them with decent facilities are being built. Many farmer-employers are doing the best they can. But the tragedy of the migrant workers remains one of the grimmest that has yet passed across the American scene.

But these workers rarely vote, except where they have flocked into and around cities. They are not really articulate. One or more steps up in the economic scale is a group whose pluck is perhaps more impressive. Drive through the streets of Los Angeles and notice the stores of freak businesses—the contriving and ingenuity through which people are trying to make a living. Sturdy individualism—not just waiting for a pension—rises to unparalleled heights.

Atop these problem strata, the Southern California of 1938 erects a shining front. San Diego—and there is simply not time enough to work out a separate article on its charm and importance—presents a stable and impressive appearance. The considerable cities around Los Angeles, and on any of the routes northward, have their importance, but the metropolis dominates. And for what it is worth, this observer—who has visited Los Angeles in 1932, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1938—notes a more hopeful, stable, and reassuring impression this time. Retail trade certainly seemed to flourish (confirmed by figures). Wilshire Boulevard gleams with modernism—with angular neonity, with ceramic shop-fronts, with fresh stucco in pastel hues, with acres of Venetian blinds. Our Los Angeles friends call it the midway of America, but they are unkind. It is perhaps, and with qualifications, a preview of the America of tomorrow, complete with challenge.

Erwin D. Canham

Wickham Steed

What Are Armaments For?

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In the Boston Section:

Forty-plus organization begins campaign.

Tuna fish industry comes to New England.

B. & M. calls 530 men back to work.

N. H. study of shoe industry charges violation of fair labor practices.

and News From All New England in the

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Simon Warning to Germany Shows Firm British Stand

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such public spirit, he has undertaken.

"He is at Prague at this moment in no sense as a representative of the British Government, but as a representative of all men who desire justice and love peace.

"I am convinced that all reasonable persons in every nation must desire to assist rather than hamper him in his endeavors to bring the several elements of the Czechoslovak problem to a just settlement.

Untrammeled Action

"Meanwhile it is the duty not only of us but of all others—and we are all concerned in world peace—to do nothing to imperil a satisfactory solution.

"And as I have said, we firmly believe that if the right spirit prevails a peaceful settlement which should reconcile legitimate interests and claims should, by dint of patience and good will, be attained."

Earlier in the address, Sir John defined the general British foreign policy as "a policy of peace."

He said the world knew Great Britain's new armaments "will never be used for any aggressive purpose and that Britain is making herself strong in order that she may herself be safe and may thus be the safe and effective friend of peace."

At another point he said:

"For our part, while there are interests and duties affecting us and our people and the people of the Empire, to protect and discharge which we would fight, we shall at all times bring the whole weight of our influence to bear with a view to the prevention of the outbreak of war in any part of the world, and we shall always be ready to make our contribution to the maintenance of peace."

Nowhere did Sir John mention Germany by name, nor was there anything in the speech in the way of direct criticism of Reichsführer Hitler's politics or methods in helping the Sudeten Germans.

There was, however, a moving appeal for the German Führer to align himself on the side of those seeking peace and to let the Czechs and Sudeten Germans, with the help of the British mediator, find a settlement of their quarrel alone.

Czechoslovakia Drafts Basis For New Sudeten Compromise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 27—As further effort to break the present deadlock between the Czechoslovak Government and the Sudeten German minority, it is understood here today that the Government drafted new proposals as a possible basis for compromise with the Sudetens. These proposals, to be published very shortly, will be along lines of greater decentralization in administration. The proposals, one gathers from reliable sources, will be the final limit to which the Government considers it can go without impairing the State's sovereignty and independence. It realizes the solution of the Sudeten German problem cannot be further postponed and declares itself ready to make all reasonable concessions. But the Government also knows that success will depend upon the willingness of the other contracting parties also to compromise. Hitherto, all promises of concessions have come from the Czech side—only terms such as "demands" and "rights" have been used by the Sudeten Germans and the Reich up to now, and to them compromise appears a very one-sided affair.

In consequence, thanks to the continued Reich interference, the Sudeten German problem has become an international issue, and here it is more strongly than ever realized that the final decision rests not in Prague but in London. That is the reason why Sir John Simon's speech at Lanark has been the chief topic of conversation in both press and private circles for the past 24 hours.

Meanwhile, the Czechoslovak press is endeavoring to establish a calmer atmosphere among the population and also to prepare them for possible further concessions by the Government.

Members of Lord Runciman's mission have been busy on a final draft of a report of their conversations activities. Copies of this will be handed to both British and Czech Governments. The report, it is understood, will contain no plans or proposals for solution of the problem but will be simply a resumé of Lord Runciman's impressions.

Wisconsin Capital Develops Vegetable Garden for Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis. — The produce from a community garden of 20 acres is partial answer to Madison's problem of taking care of between 500 and 600 families who must be given assistance.

This garden plot, known as the Hammersley tract, is situated west of the city's limits. It was made possible through the joint efforts of Thomas J. Doran, City Relief Director, Charles Birt, Secretary of the Madison Community Union, and the Works Progress Administration.

The idea of this project came about when the Dane County Board voted to abolish the County Relief Department last fall, forcing the city of Madison to take over the management of its own relief system.

At the small cost of $300 to the City Relief Department, the Hammersley tract will provide navy beans, cabbages, potatoes, and carrots. Because of the great amount of moisture and careful cultivation given it, this area is expected to yield a large crop.

Navy beans have been sown in eight of the 20 acres. From this crop alone 600 bushels are expected to be obtained. The value of the navy bean crop will, it is believed, more than pay for the entire expenses of the garden plot.

Sauerkraut will be made from many of the cabbages produced by this tract. It will be canned and distributed during the coming winter. A total of 30,000 heads of cabbage is expected from the four acres given over to the vegetable.

A yield of 700 bushels or more of potatoes is anticipated from the six acres which have been set aside for this product. As potatoes are commonly valued at $1 a bushel, the harvest from this plant should prove of great importance in aiding the needy. Carrots have been planted on two acres and are almost ready for harvesting.

All the labor has been done by hand so as to create more work. As many as 40 WPA laborers and as few as four have been used at one time on the project.

Another plan for aiding those in privation and of a similar nature to the Hammersley project, is the regular Madison Community Union garden. These gardens have been continued this year with excellent results. The crops from the gardens are expected to double in value the products received from them last year.

The market value of the garden produce raised in the community gardens of last year was approximately $17,800.

Families have been cultivating individual garden plots on seven tracts of land around the city's edges, according to Mr. Birt. Two of the tracts are situated in South Madison, three are on the east side of town, including a plot of ground which is part of the old La Follette farm, and two of the tracts are west of the city.

Many families who tended the individual community gardens are engaged in canning vegetables from the plots and are storing them in cellars for winter use.

Fair to Have Police Bureau

A special metropolitan police bureau, headed by an experienced police officer, will co-ordinate the efforts of police chiefs and sheriffs of seven counties surrounding Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay during the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

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You Find Them in Every State and Territory

Paul Parker

Off for a Spin

Bicycling is one of the favorite pastimes of Girl Scout Campers.

Barnyard Golf Interests Them

Notice the stance and the position suitable for an efficient follow through to the pin. Looks almost like a ringer sure.

Girl Scouts Rival Brothers In Variety of Their Sport

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Up and down mountains, skimming the waters of lakes and ocean, bicycling over country roads, learning regional crafts, fighting forest fires, manning a schooner—more than 100,000 Girl Scouts are at these things and others besides in at least 1,093 camps to be found now in every state in the Union, in Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska, and the Philippine Islands.

Wherever they can, they pass the best part of the summer camping, making their country clubs in the wildwood, their beach clubs wherever there is white sand and water, their yacht clubs wherever Girl Scout Mariner crews can find seaworthy craft, from a canoe to a two-masted schooner.

Their activities bear out in full a recent educational report on 3,000 letters written to friends by high-school girls and boys which revealed that camp sports was one of the topics of greatest importance to America's youth. Bicycling, badminton, croquet and archery have been revived to bring new variety to the programs of swimming, sailing, riding and hiking.

The Girl Scout today, the National Board reports, is learning skill at throwing the discus, which was the sport of Grecian youths; at relay races in which the boys of Rome excelled, and the little Brownie Scout at seven is ready for her first swimming test. Archery has become an ardent pastime for the Girl Scout, and she is capable of making her own bows and arrows. She makes her own bowling greens, frequently contriving the nine-pins from woodpile material, and she pitches horseshoes with zest at camp matches before supper and singing around the camp fire.

From coast to coast, from north to south, these scouts are having their rendezvous with nature. In New Mexico it is a pack trip through the mountains with chuck-wagon along; in innumerable places it is two-week bicycle tours for the senior Girl Scouts; overnight canoe trips are a Massachusetts Scout specialty; in Pennsylvania they are walking the old Appalachian Trail.

Aside from camp and nature routine, the Girl Scout is learning her America as never before in the study of native costumes, arts, crafts and industries indigenous to the section where her tent is pitched. It may be basket-weaving in the Michigan camp near a tribe of Indians, the production of wheat in the Middle West, Negro spirituals and music in the South, and in Colorado she can study gold mining processes. She has even won honorable mention for her skill in fighting forest fires in the course of this program to train her in useful things and to individualize camp life as never before in the organization.

McAdoo Rival Aids Scrip Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27 (AP)—A principal opponent of Senator William G. McAdoo, Administration candidate in the Aug. 30 primary, has rallied to the support of a scrip pension plan for California jobless, which President Roosevelt described as a short-cut to Utopia.

Sheridan Downey, generally regarded as one of the strongest contenders for the Democratic nomination in a four-way race, said the President's ideas on the pension proposal were erroneous.

Leaders in the pension movement, under which all California unemployed over 50 would be given $30 in scrip weekly, said the Chief Executive was misinformed in his opposition.

Senator McAdoo termed the "$30 every Thursday" plan financially unsound and the Federal Government must be the "backbone" of any successful old-age pension plan.

The Senator, openly endorsed by President Roosevelt, said adoption of such a plan by California "would attract to this State thousands of persons who would come just to get the benefits of the pension plan."

The proposal, an initiative measure, is not involved in the primary ballot, and must pass a Supreme Court test of its right to appear on the November general election ballot. Two taxpayers have challenged its validity in a case now pending before the State's high court.

California Expects Bulge

Thousands of new California residents are expected to remain in the State after viewing the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition or return later to make their homes there, according to W. O. Lang, San Francisco Real Estate Board president.

Berle Quits Post As Assistant In State Department

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt accepted today the resignation of Adolf A. Berle Jr., as Assistant Secretary of State, and wrote that Mr. Berle had given the administration "splendid co-operation."

Mr. Berle's resignation is effective Sept. 15, Summer White House authorities said he would return to his law professorship at Columbia University.

Mr. Berle told the President, "I need hardly assure you that I propose to support your Administration and you personally with whatever ability I have against your enemies, foreign and domestic."

There have been reports of friction between Mr. Berle and other officials in the State Department, but it was made clear at the Summer White House that no such factor was involved in Mr. Berle's resignation.

Outspoken in Views

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Adolf A. Berle, Jr., whose resignation as Assistant Secretary of State was accepted by President Roosevelt today, was one of the original "brain trusters."

In the State Department, he has given attention principally to European affairs. His resignation gave rise to speculation whether an agreement had been reached on a reciprocal trade treaty with Great Britain since this was one of the matters to which he has given much time.

Usually outspoken in his views, the Assistant Secretary recently made public a lengthy memorandum to the Monopoly Investigating Committee in which he asserted the New Deal could be criticized for "shotgun imposition of regulation" on business without "adequate definition of standards."

Three months ago, in a Pittsburgh speech, Mr. Berle praised administration objectives, but added:

"Our Government must improve its methods, its personnel, its understanding of business problems; must cut its red tape, must find administrators rather than world-savers . . ."

Mr. Berle's first official post in the New Deal was as special counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Later he became financial adviser to the American Embassy in Havana, and helped Secretary Cordell Hull arrange the 1936 Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires.

He became Chamberlain of New York under Mayor La Guardia, and was teaching corporation law at Columbia University when Mr. Roosevelt nominated him to succeed Hugh Wilson in the State Department last Feb. 9.

Milk Price Order Signed for N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—A federal-state marketing order fixing minimum prices to producers for milk in the New York Metropolitan market was signed today in the office of Secretary Henry A. Wallace.

Mr. Wallace and the New York State Agriculture Commissioner, Holton V. Noyes, signed the document in the presence of a delegation of producers representing the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency of New York, prime mover in the demand for a marketing agreement.

The order affects more than 60,000 dairymen in seven states serving the New York Metropolitan area, the richest milk market in the world.

The Federal and State Agencies announced the dairymen had voted overwhelmingly in favor of the order at a referendum conducted last week in New York and parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont.

Under the Federal Marketing Act approval of two thirds of the dairymen was necessary to make the federal order effective and 75 per cent of the state dairymen had to approve to make the complementary state order effective.

Texas Shifts Products

The manufactured products of Texas have begun to exceed the farm products in value.

U. S. Steps to Preserve Peace Loom Large

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—The diplomatic history of the month of August, 1938, is going to make one of the most fascinating chapters in the history of international relations when it finally is published many years from now, and not the least interesting phase of it is going to be the part which the United States has played in the effort to keep the world from plunging into another catastrophic war.

The month is likely to go down as the most dangerous to peace since the fatal summer of 1914. It has witnessed sparks flying around three powder kegs, one where Russia's Siberian border meets Japanese-controlled Manchukuo, one where the German Reich marches on the borders of Czechoslovakia and one where the two great conflicting ideologies of Europe have met on the battle fields of the Spanish Civil War.

The State Department firmly convinced that a major explosion at any one of these three points would not only set off the other two but would also have serious consequences to the United States, has done everything within its limited powers to help the international fire-fighters of diplomacy. It has done much which appears on the surface. It has undoubtedly done a great deal more which will not be known until the secret archives of diplomacy are unlocked to historians in the distant future.

Mexico Complicates Situation

What it has done has been under the serious handicap of an unexpected and delicate controversy with its neighbor, Mexico.

Nothing in fact could have been more unwelcome to the State Department at such a time than the issue Mexico precipitated by its expropriation of American oil lands and the subsequent refusal to accept American theories of the obligation on Mexico to make restitution to foreign owners of confiscated property.

The carefully cultivated Good Neighbor Policy was designed to be an element of strength to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in his dealings with Europe. He hoped to present to Europe a united American peace front of nations devoted to his doctrines of international morality and sanctity of treaties. Mexico's behaviour appears in Washington's eyes to be a callous imposition on the good will and intentioned friendliness of the United States. It is seen here not only as a heavy burden on the State Department at a time when it wanted to be free to devote all its energies to overseas problems, but also as compromising the value of the American efforts to impress restraint on Europe.

Despite this handicap, American diplomacy has been active behind the scenes in Europe. The American Ambassador to Germany, Hugh Wilson, was in Prague shortly after Sir Walter Runciman had arrived on his mediation mission.

Officially, there is no connection between that visit and the speeches which Secretary Hull and President Roosevelt made two weeks ago. But there is little doubt among observers that it was confidential information from Mr. Wilson which led the two officials responsible for American foreign policy to make statements within two days of each other which in their connotation and indirect implication constituted a warning to Germany that the United States was vitally interested in prevention of an explosion over the Czechoslovakian situation.

Welles Also in Europe

As the month came to a close Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, one of the most experienced and shrewd members of the American diplomatic staff, was in Europe. Mr. Welles was also officially "on vacation" but, as in the case of Mr. Wilson, it is patent in informed eyes that his purpose is to put more American weight behind the efforts to avert war.

The peace value of these visits probably lies in the realm of the intangibles of diplomacy. Mr. Welles could be in Europe without breathing a word of foreign affairs to anyone and the event would still be of primary diplomatic importance. So delicate is the balance that even the physical locale of an important diplomat can at this stage make the difference between success or failure of the peace effort.

That these measures have been effective is widely believed not only in American circles, but also among foreign representatives. How effective, remains to be seen. Washington will not breathe freely until the Czechoslovakian situation is placed on a more stable footing, and until the latest crisis over the Spanish War is resolved.

In the meantime, preparations continue behind the scenes here for recommending changes in the Neutrality Act to the next Congress which would give the State Department greater leeway in the future to use American influence overseas.

Australia-England Grain Race Ends With Pass at Winner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FALMOUTH, England, Aug. 27—With the arrival here of the windjammers Penang and Archibald Russell, the annual grain race from Australia to England has finished.

But neither the Penang nor the Archibald Russell has made the fastest time. This honor goes to the Pasat, which arrived at Falmouth early in the summer 101 days out of Wallaroo, South Australia.

Most of the ships, 10 altogether, are owned by Capt. Erik Erikson of Finland, who has made these old-timers a commercial venture.

The big grain sailers belonging to the Erikson Fleet still make Falmouth their English port of call when homeward bound from Australia.

At no port in England can a fleet of square-rigged sailing ships be seen, save at Falmouth. These great grain ships, square-riggers, are left to sail the seas and each year finds a diminishing fleet which in the middle of last century could be numbered in thousands. During June and July each year they sail up Channel into Falmouth Harbor, having made the journey from Australia in anything from perhaps 90 to 130 days.

Mirrored in Placid Surface

It is best if, in the early evening one comes abeam of Zoze Point and shapes a course toward the spacious mouth of Falmouth Harbor, one of the grandest sheets of water along the Channel coast. The sun, in the clear evening light, plays its last rays upon the tops of the hills at the back of St. Antony's Lighthouse. But the sight which delights the eyes is the fleet of tall square-rigged sailing ships anchored seaward of Black Rock—first home with a cargo of grain from Australia.

Coming up upon them from the sea reveals these grand sailing ships in their unique beauty. The rays of the setting sun catch the tall masts and fling their shadows into the shimmering water, to mirror them almost completely in the placid surface.

Westward, toward the Lizard, may swing the grand ship L'Avenir, now known as the Admiral Karpfanger, to a single anchor, while a half a mile inshore may be the Ponape, Pommern, or the Pamir.

On one such visit, one of the crew, a giant able seaman, wearing only shorts on a body deeply bronzed, spoke with an Oxford accent telling of his 127-day trip "just for fun." The rest of the crew asked questions in broken English and were obviously Scandinavians.

Proud Bows Swinging

The tall ships come to life in the moonlight, moving restlessly and swinging their proud bows. One's imagination may man those skying yards with swift-working seamen making sail, for in such a light and on such a dead-calm night they might easily sail away to distant horizons.

Alone with these big grain sailers in Falmouth Harbor, wrapped about with the golden light of a summer moon, it is easy to catch the spirit of these grand four-masters. At peace, surrounded by the loveliness of this English harbor, these ships must be dreaming of their years of ceaseless striving on uncharted seas.

Steel Firm Finds a Use For Waste Pickle Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Worn-out pickle liquor, an ill-smelling heretofore worthless byproduct of steel making, disposal of which for years has presented an exasperating problem for steel plants, now is becoming a valuable mineral building material, superb for insulating homes or other buildings.

The Sharon Steel Corporation has just announced that it would build a $90,000 plant to make the new building material from the waste pickle liquor in its steel plants.

Pickle liquor isn't, as the name implies, the drainage of a cucumber or pickle preserving plant. Instead it is the chemical bath used in the steel plants for bathing steel bars and sheets to remove the "scale," the fine particles that cause the first rust. And for years, the pickle liquor, when worn out, has presented a problem.

For years, the steel plants have let it run down their sewers into streams when the communities would stand for it—which rarely was for long. For this acid quickly killed off the fish population of streams, and, floating on the surface, coated trees and grass and shrubs near the water's edge with a thick, dirty, evil-smelling "ring" which also killed these growing things. Laws were quickly passed against stream pollution in many States—but not until the pickle liquor wastage had so seriously damaged streams that they could not recover for years. Then the steel plants had to devise expensive methods of doing away with this wastage. Merely dumping on the ground also presented problems, for it seeped through the ground into wells.

Recently, chemists employed by the Allied Development Co., of Cleveland, began working on developing a method of disposing of this wastage and the Sharon company was the first licensee under the method developed, although numerous industrial plants now have become interested.

The liquor is put through a distilling process and the distillate resembles wood fiber. This will be pressed into sheets of any desired size and thickness, to be used for insulation board or pipe covering. An inch thickness of the new product, said officials of the Sharon company, will have the insulating value of 15 inches of brick wall.

Wheat

(Continued from Page 1)

but rather must we lose our fair share in the world trade of cotton, wheat, hog products, and so on, by failure to take fully as aggressive action as the other nations in the competitive export fields. We have powerful machinery for taking action along these lines and we have supplies of certain farm products far beyond domestic needs."

Rather than sharp competition, he wound up, it would be "a good thing indeed" if farm exporting countries "could meet together to draw up a set of principles on which all nations could agree." He repeatedly urged international action "so that the fair share of world trade might be jointly and more sensibly determined," on farm products.

Though major attention centered on this subject, there were a dozen others Secretary Wallace touched on in his economic dissertation.

"Our people would like to help," in establishing world economic peace, he said at one point—"but they don't know how to help safely." One step was in the Hull Reciprocal Trade Agreements.

"The Trade Agreements Program," he said flatly, "is the best method of making tariffs that the United States has ever had."

Summarizing the 18 trade agreements which have been concluded, it was significant that Secretary Wallace repeatedly talked as though the agreement with the United Kingdom was on the point of successful conclusion. With completion of the latter agreement, he said at one point, "the importance of tariff reductions will be more readily apparent." They have already reduced tariffs 10 to 15 per cent, he declared.

Secretary Wallace's comment ranged from the current monopoly investigation to economic recovery and "pressure groups." He said America had chosen "the middle path" in international relationships "so far as the rest of the world will permit."

Other highlights of the speech follow:

"At the moment we in the United States still have a tremendous distrust of the 'isms' and the 'balance of power politics' of Europe."

No Loans to "Isms"

"Any external lending policy of the United States in the future will probably be directed toward countries not dominated by the 'isms' which we consider so unreliable."

He said "droughts and fluctuations in industrial activity" had thus far obscured most of the beneficial effect of the reciprocal trade agreement policy on farm exports.

Chief obstacle to the trade agreement program, he said, is the world attitude: "Everyone wants to sell. None wants to buy. The favorite method of trying to bring about this impossible result is the quantitative limitation of imports."

The "small, short-sighted, minority pressure groups who are out to defend their own particular tariffs at any cost and by whatever means they can find," are another tremendous obstacle.

"We believe in efforts to recreate a world economic community. But we recognize the realities of the post-war situation and do not fool ourselves as to the volume or the nature of the foreign market which can be created for our products in the immediate future."

"Our industrial production seems likely to increase materially over the next year, possibly over the next two or three years. Should it reach a peak index of, say, 135 (on the 1923-25 base) it might mean an increase of as much as $500,000,000 annually in our imports."

Mail Flew to Chicago in '19

The first air mail, Chicago to New York, was in 1919.

Doug's 'Old Crate' Drops A Doorknob at Galveston

GALVESTON, Texas (AP)—Douglas Corrigan's "old crate" dropped a doorknob here Aug. 26.

The mishap occurred as he alighted from the $900 plane in which he flew from New York to Dublin.

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Alaskans Call Salmon Treaty Urgent 'Must'

The following is the ninth of a series of articles on Alaska's expanding place in the western sun. The writer, Alaskan by birth, made a 9,000-mile trip by steamship, river boat, train, automobile, and plane to report on Alaska's progress, problems, development and needs, and its grandeur.

By Royal Arch Gunnison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Today's battle of nets between Japan, Canada and the United States over the silver hordes of millions of salmon in the North Pacific apparently is on its way to an amicable settlement.

Although there are several "ifs" connected with this settlement, officials here at Alaska's capital, in Seattle at cannery headquarters, and from Washington, D. C., 4,000 miles distant, inform me authoritatively that diplomatic activity—ordinarily slow—is being spurred toward a three or four-way permanent agreement, possibly to include Russia. Alaskans rejoice at this progress, but refuse to be moved. "We'll believe it when we see the treaty signed and enforced," they say.

Incident Avoided

Happily the threat of an 'incident" during the 1938 season, when Japanese floating canneries were operating in the Bristol Bay region —world's richest salmon area—was averted, although only by a narrow margin. And this was only because the Japanese vessels, one of which was the Totem Maru, left the vicinity. It was that serious.

Certain Alaska fishermen were so irritated at learning that the Japanese had violated the Tokyo-Washington agreement of this spring not to permit floating canneries along the American side of the North Pacific that had these fishing schooner captains run afoul of a Japanese vessel, trouble might well have ensued.

After three seasons of this so-called "poaching," although the Japanese operated their "experimental" floating crab and salmon canneries well outside the three-mile limit, Alaska fishermen were ready to take drastic steps to protect their livelihood.

These men were afraid the American salmon supply would be depleted by offshore canneries just as was the Soviet supply, along the coasts of Kamchatka and the Sea of Okhotsk. In fact, these fishermen are still fearful to the point of action. And the Department of State will have its hands full in another season if this Canada-U. S.-Japanese and possibly Russian North Sea Salmon Treaty is not far enough along by spring, 1939, to insure no more Japanese floating canneries in the North American waters.

Settlement Starter

This threat of an "incident" is one of the major "ifs" that menaces an amicable settlement. It can be avoided simply enough with the proper use of Coast Guard cruisers and a strong agreement between Canada and the United States—for a starter—declaring the intention of these two American countries to protect their fishing rights within a stated distance of the coast.

This problem of how far offshore the fishing rights of any nation extends—another "if"—is something never established by international law. Thus, experts such as Edward W. Allen, Seattle attorney and member of both the Canadian-American Salmon and Halibut Commissions, contend that the United States and Canada, upon mutual agreement, or the U. S. alone, can set the offshore distance. The one "must" in such a declaration of principle is that the area set aside must be patrolled from the very first to indicate to other nations (Japan) that "no-fooling" signs are actually being posted.

Agreeable to most parties involved in the North Pacific salmon depletion threat is the recommendation that the U. S. and Canada decide the offshore distance—inside of which no foreign fishing may take place—be what is known as the "continental shelf." This is a sloping more or less shallow under-water bench along the North American Coast that follows the island-dotted shore of British Columbia and Southeastern Alaska, cuts across the Gulf of Alaska, and for all practical purposes shuts off the Bering Sea north of the Alaska Peninsula, thereby protecting the valuble Bristol Bay sector from any poaching threat.

Conservation Plan

The American-Canadian Salmon and Halibut Commissions were established for the very purpose of maintaining for perpetuity a full salmon and halibut catch through "conservation for use" methods. But with the Japanese beginning to drop their deep-sea nets well offshore, catching the salmon before the fish got within the regulated Alaskan and Canadian fishing areas, the American fishermen faced but two alternatives—apart from strong diplomatic action.

One was to accept the fact that the Japanese were fishing on the high seas outside of the three-mile and even at times the 12-mile, limits that have ordinarily been accepted as international boundaries. The other was to outfit floating canneries of their own and go out to compete with the Japanese in a free-for-all fishing contest.

Either alternative presaged ultimate depletion of the whole salmon industry, which employs about 25,000 fishermen and cannery workers in Alaska in an annual $45,000,000 industry, and fewer in British Columbia for a $10,000,000 business. Furthermore, nearly 75 per cent of Alaska's tax revenue comes from the salmon pack, which is well over 6,000,000 cases each season. Or from pantry-shelf figures, this equals more than 250,000,000 single-one-pound cans.

American Citizens

Salmon fishing and canning is Alaska's number-one industry. Alaskans maintain that salmon spawned and hatched in Alaskan streams, and that come back here to spawn, are American citizens in effect. And these Northerners are determined not to chance losing their industry the way the fur-seal commerce was nearly wiped out in the early days. Alaskans chafe at the slowness of diplomatic action—as do others close to the North Pacific situation particularly in the past three years.

They point to the treaty between Russia, Britain, Japan, and the United States which partitions and conserves the fur-seal "take," and ask why it should take the Department of State—one of the Federal Departments under which the administration of Alaska falls—so long to first come to an agreement with Canada, a country facing the same problem.

They say up here they can understand a "reasonable delay" in the Japanese negotiations. But on every hand from the Governor's office, from Anthony J. Dimond, Congressional Delegate, the fishermen, cannery workers, even to the gold miners in the interior and reindeer men out at Nome, it is urged that an immediate final understanding be reached with Japan to lock up the American North Pacific before the salmon is gone.

No salmon for Alaska would mean Alaska's development would be seriously handicapped. The thousands of persons closely or indirectly connected with the industry would have to find new jobs or be absorbed in the United States' already too-large unemployment rolls.

It isn't as though the problem were not understood in the States, and in the long corridors of the White House, and the Capitol and State Department buildings. Perfect agreement reigns that "something must be done." Right now the burden lies on the doorstep of the Department of State.

It is agreed in all fishing circles that much has been accomplished in spading the ground for a successful North Pacific settlement. But in far-away Washington today other international problems seem more pressing. Anyone up here will grant that, but they continue to point out that at stake is one of Uncle Sam's most vital industries, as well as the future of a possession contributing more per resident towards the national wealth than any other.

Thus it would appear that demands from the Pacific Northwest, from British Columbia (to its own government), and from Alaska are not only logical but irrefutable that this amicable settlement—so near, yet so far from finality—be pushed to its conclusion as rapidly as possible; and no later than next February preceding the 1939 salmon season!

Salmon Provide Basis of a $45,000,000 Alaskan Industry

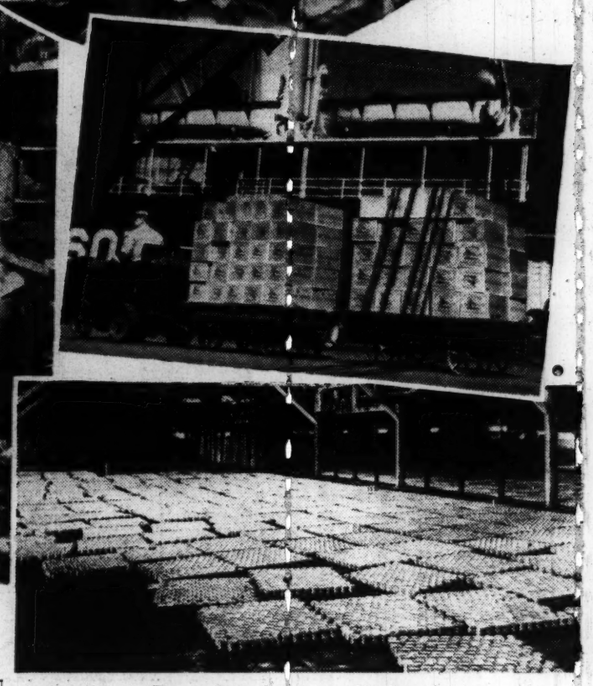
Galloway; Armstrong Roberts

Alaskan Cannery

Top: Typical fishing plant at Santa Anna. Millions of dollars of fish come to the States each year from plants like this. Below: Chinese dressing fish in cannery.

Salmon and Boats That Bring Them In

Circle: Receiving and storage bins. Lower: About 800 fishing vessels make Ketchikan, Alaska, the most important salmon-packing port of the Territory.



Bound for Pantry Shelves!

Center: Salmon in cases trucked to ship at Seattle terminal. Lower: Cooling shed, where tons and tons of canned salmon are stored.

Plant of Boy Scout College Used by Leadership Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MENDHAM, N. J., Aug. 26—Educational facilities developed among Northern New Jersey's wooded hills for one of the Nation's most influential youth movements—the Boy Scouts of America—were shifted into high gear on the drive toward world peace as the Leadership Institute on International Problems opened its fourth annual conference here today.

Held on the Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation, national training school for America's Boy Scout Executives, the Institute has brought 76 high school and college students to a program of studies arranged under the sponsorship of the Foreign Policy Association and the New Jersey Joint Council on International Relations.

For a week the delegates are to participate in a course of instruction designed not only to acquaint them with the broader issues in world affairs, but also to train for skill in techniques of stimulating interest in such matters within their respective schools and communities.

This is the second institute conference to be held on the Schiff Reservation, which consist of a 480-acre estate, with a private lake of 16 acres, impressive stone buildings, two running streams, and more than five miles of roads and paths. Prior to 1937 the conferences were held at Shawnee Lake Camp in Pennsylvania.

Intensive Courses Offered

The training facilities here were the gift of Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff to establish a memorial for her son, Mortimer L. Schiff, formerly Vice-President of the Boy Scouts of America and a charter member of its National Executive Board. Men from all sections of the United States and from some foreign countries have visited Mendham to complete the intensive courses offered by the Scout organization.

Since the next Scout "College" will not open until late in September, the Leadership Institute on International Problems meanwhile has full use of the equipment and environment made to order for a unique educational foundation.

Similar training grounds are maintained by the British Boy Scout Association at Gilwell, England. Scout Executives are sent from Gilwell throughout the world to help direct the program of the big organization which within barely more than a quarter century has captured the interest of youth in practically every civilized country.

J. P. Freeman, Director of the Schiff Reservation, believes the organization here conducts one of the most influential character-building institutions to be found in the United States.

"We have held four or five schools each year since the program to supply professional directors for the scouting movement was started by the Boy Scouts of America in 1925," he told an interviewer. "This has meant training 1,800 men for some of the most effective youth work being done anywhere in the world.

"Each man who goes into the service must contact with many Scout leaders, who in turn reach a large number of boys. See how that works out on the multiplication table! It makes the training program here one of impressive importance in view of the enormous number of young people ultimately helped with our objectives of fine manhood and citizenship."

Helps Peace Ideals

Officials of the Leadership Institute find their program of work has similar result in stimulating among young persons an active interest in furthering the ideals of world peace.

While the registration is limited in order that the best possible leadership may be available to those who attend, graduates of the course are expected to spread far and wide the doctrine of international good will and friendship among all nations and all peoples.

Every young man and woman in attendance has been selected carefully with such an objective in view, according to Miss Frances M. Williams, Educational Director, who is Student Secretary of the Foreign Policy Association. Applicants not only must have shown an interest in world affairs, but they also need to have manifested the qualities of leadership which will enable them to help guide the world into a peaceful solution of its problems, she said.

Normally the Institute would like to keep its registration down to 70 students, but that isn't always possible when so many worthy young people want to participate. So this year the quota has been exceeded and plans have been made to entertain 76 boys and girls from 16 to 20 years of age for the duration of the conference.

U. S. Seizes Dangerous Goods By Food, Drug, Cosmetics Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—The month of July saw the beginning of enforcement operations under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938, which within a year will supplant the 32-year-old Food and Drugs Act, Federal officials pointed out today. Dangerous drugs and dangerous cosmetics are immediately subject to the new law. Federal inspectors last month located and caused the seizure of 400 packages of specific drugs implicated in the past few years in many cases of severe eye irritation and injury.

Action was also brought against an aminopyrin preparation on the ground that it was dangerous when used in the dosage or with the frequency prescribed.

Seizure actions under the adulteration and misbranding prohibitions of the law of 1906 continue at an unabated rate, the Administration states; Confiscations because of the presence of filth or decomposition involved 15 different commodities during the month, including tomato catsup; tomato puree; table syrup; candies, canned crabmeat and refrigerated crabmeat; whitefish; frozen eggs; pecan meats; dried apricots; fresh blueberries, and huckleberries, and canned cherries; flour; cheese, and sour cream.

Seizures of canned foods falling below standards of quality and condition continued.

A consignment of curry powder heavily contaminated with lead was encountered in interstate commerce in July.

Nineteen gallons of so-called lemon juice, found to be an imitation were seized and many similar products, like 150 gallons of "refined soya bean oil" that turned out to be more than 90 per cent mineral oil; 6 gallons and 580 small bottles of ground "horse-radish" made up entirely of parsnips, flavored with mustard oil and vinegar; 104 sacks of caraway seed from which nearly all the essential flavoring oil had been distilled.

Nine criminal prosecutions were terminated with fines during July, the current report states.

Dies Denies Fascist Charge

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Labor's Non-Partisan League crossed swords with the Dies Committee investigating extremist political activities in the United States today, as the League charged the Committe with using a fascist and labor spy as its investigator, and Chairman Martin Dies retorted that the League was throwing out a smoke-screen to conceal its own Communist character.

Mr. Dies said the labor organization, political arm of the CIO, had "evaded the real issue" when it charged Edward F. Sullivan, one of the Committee investigators, with having once been "a central figure in subversive activities."

The League delivered to the Committee affidavits charging that Mr. Sullivan previously worked as a labor spy, that he had been actively associated with Fascists and that he took part in "an undercover campaign of slander" against President Roosevelt in 1936.

The committee chairman, in a telephone conversation with Mr. Sullivan in Boston, instructed the Committee agent today to prepare affidavits and statements in support of his contention that the League's charges are untrue.

Mr. Dies said Mr. Sullivan had denied the charges and that the Committee would meet in a closed session to study both the League's accusation and Mr. Sullivan's reply as soon as the latter is submitted.

Mexico Continues Land Divisions

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Mexican Official Gazette on Aug. 26 carried news of the division of 10 plantations among peasants in continuance of Mexico's program of land distribution.

The decree, appearing a day after publication of the United States note insisting upon settlement of the question of payment for land expropriated from American citizens, was signed by President Cardenas July 6, but became legal with its publication.

One of the properties affected was that of the estate of William G. Nourse, believed to have been an American citizen. It consisted of approximately 25,000 acres near San Miguel Detzani, Hidalgo State.

Meanwhile, it was generally expected that Mexico would say "no" to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's proposal that it do its expropriating on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Gifts for Harvard

Harvard received gifts of $4,770,386 during the past year.

Republican Rally in Indiana Defends Personal Initiative

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Ind., Aug. 27—On the 1200-acre farm of a Hoosier farm boy who "made good," thousands of midwest Republicans today ate 4,500 fried chickens and launched their drive for more seats in the next Congress.

Host at the gigantic Republican picnic was Homer Capehart, manufacturer of automatic phonographs, who was estimated to have spent $20,000 on the party. A former farmhand, Mr. Capehart explained, "A country that permits a poor boy to work his way up is good enough for me. Some folks are trying to change it all around. If they keep on monkeying with it, they're going to make it impossible for a kid to do what I've done."

As the Indiana Republicans staged their huge rally with John Hamilton, Republican National Committee Chairman, Dr. Glenn Frank, Republican Program Committee Chairman, and other national leaders as guests, conservative and liberal factions of the State Democrats, were holding a "love feast" at French Lick Springs, 35 miles from here, on the occasion of the Democratic State Editorial Association meeting.

Guests of honor at the Democratic meeting were Gov. Clifford Townsend and Senator Frederick Van Nuys, who split openly a year ago after Senator Van Nuys had fought President Roosevelt's court plan but were reunited in June through the conciliatory efforts of the Indiana Democratic leader, Paul V. McNutt, Governor-General of the Philippines, 1940 presidential aspirant.

National Leaders Attend

Chairman Hamilton, on his arrival here, refused to comment on reports that early advice given Indiana Republicans to join conservative Democrats in backing Senator Van Nuys was making it difficult for the Republican organization to get a united vote for its senatorial candidate Raymond E. Willis, Angola editor.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan and Col. Frank Knox of Chicago were among leading Republicans who urged members of their party to vote for Senator Van Nuys at the time he planned to run as an independent.

Rather Mr. Hamilton sought to show his support for the Indiana Republicans by bringing his cohorts intact to the Capehart Farm. On the program with him as speakers were Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee; Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware, Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee; Representative James W. Wadsworth, Chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee, and Miss Marion E. Martin, Assistant Chairman of the National Committee in Charge of Women's Activities.

Roosevelt's Purge Criticized

Mr. Hamilton's address was chiefly a criticism of President Roosevelt's "purge," which he described as "Russian technique."

"The hurling of epithets, browbeating the press, and the staging of theatrical purges may be very diverting and entertaining," he declared, "but they do not feed the hungry, nor do they save the little business man from ruin."

Mr. Capehart treated his 8,500 luncheon guests to 70,000 steamed clams as well as the 4,500 fried chickens, and 12,000 roasting ears, 900 watermelons, and 2,400 pounds of tomatoes. The clams were brought from Newport News, Va. All the other food was raised on the farms of Mr. Capehart's neighbors.

A Chicago caterer prepared and served it under the largest of 38 blue and white striped tents erected on the farm for the occasion. Between 20 and 30 bands and hundreds of yards of red, white, and blue bunting added to the color of the party.

Only Republican workers were invited to the luncheon. Thousands of others, driving in from miles around, brought picnic lunches with them or patronized concessions.

Five special trains brought Republicans from various parts of the State. Parking space for 4,000 automobiles was provided in the Capehart fields.

Preceding the rally, Republican leaders participated in strategy conferences in Indianapolis. Dr. Frank was also a speaker at a local rally at the farm last night.

In his keynote address, Representative Wadsworth, charged that federal funds have been spent in the last five years chiefly for "aggrandizement of executive power at the expense of the legislative and judicial.

"It is," he declared, "used brazenly in tempting the states and their subordinate municipalities into acquiesence of federal power. To put it boldly, much of this tempting should be called bribery—the bribery of an unsuspecting people into acquiesence." Dr. Frank blamed the "political leadership of the last six years" and its failure "to see what the real problems are" for the return of depression and unemployment.

A prediction that the Republicans will gain "upward of 70 seats" in the new Congress was repeated by Representative Martin, but he refused to guess how many of these would be in the Midwest.

Youth Is Advised To Study Proper Use of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Youth of today must be educated in the advantages of democracy, trained to use its privileges, and inspired to build a newer and better society declared Mr. W. J. Tamblyn, first Canadian President of the Optimist International, in a recent address here before the local organization. This can only be accomplished through high ideals of service. Service clubs, in his opinion, provide an excellent medium of education in democratic countries.

In the new education, "to serve" becomes a privilege as well as a duty, he continued, and the young people must be convinced that their greatest victories are won in service on the fields of peace.

Stressing the important role of the Optimist Club in the work of training and developing youth, he explained that organized optimism was a natural development, meeting the need of banding together to promote the philosophy of optimism. The organization, he said, now ranks fourth among the major service clubs in the world. Boys' work, as suggested by the slogan "Friend of the Boy," has been a major activity of the clubs.

No 'Hot Dogs' Here

Pacific House on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay will be one of the edifices at the 1939 World's Fair of the West which will have no concession of any kind; but will be dedicated to all nations bordering the Pacific and open to the public.

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Ban on P. R. Is Upheld by New York Basic Lawmakers

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 27—Proportional representation, which liberal-progressive forces in New York City wrote into their charter last year after a long and bitter fight against corrupt political control, has been scrapped by the makers of the revised edition of the State's Constitution as the result of a "deal" between downstate Tammany Hall and the upstate Republican machine.

The result will be to turn New York City's law-making machinery—the legislative branch of the city government—back to the Tiger unless the voters reject this part of the work of the 1938 Constitutional Convention.

That they will attempt to do this is certain, with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, the Citizens' Union, the City Affairs Committee, the American Labor and the Progressive Parties leading the battle.

Reapportionment Approved

The price the Republicans got for going along with Tammany Hall was the Wigwam's consent to the upstate scheme for reapportionment.

The convention has finished its five-months' work and handed to the State's 12,000,000 voters a revised basic law in the form of nine separate questions. With the exception of the first of these changes, a noncontroversial "catchall," each of the other propositions headline major points of departure taken by the body in an organic instrument which has not been rewritten since 1894.

Nine Divisions

The nine propositions, exclusive of the "catch-all" that will go to the electorate in November will be submitted under the headings of (1) apportionment of members of the Legislature and the terms of office of State Senators, (2), grade crossing elimination, (3) low rent housing, (4) the judiciary, (5) proportional representation, (6) the use of State money and credit for social welfare, (7) the proposed transit unification in New York City, and (8) a bill of rights for labor.

The determination to submit the document in separate parts rather than as in entirety, at first favored by the Convention's Republican majority, was a victory for the progressive-liberal coalition in the body and reform forces throughout the State. It was recorded in a roll call of 105 ayes to 57 noes.

It followed on a State-wide storm of criticism over the attempt to bring out the revised Constitution as a whole without regard to the voters' choice on the drastic changes that went into the makeup. This protest was centered particularly around the amendment to the suffrage article which would outlaw Proportional Representation voting in any city in the State, although this had overwhelming approval in New York City last year as it carried forward its anti-Tammany advance.

An attempt to strike out this Proportional Representation section was defeated last night and until mid-afternoon today the body continued to wrestle with the problem posed by its conserative membership of submitting the document on an "all-or-nothing" basis.

Labor Not Commodity

The argument today ranged from motions to submit the Constitution as a whole, with Proportional Representation and reapportionment as the only separate articles, to a five-proposition plan making various combinations of the changes.

The body capitulated, however, in the midafternoon today, on the report of its committee on the time and manner of submission, headed by Chief Judge Frederick E. E. Crane of the Court of Appeals and President of the Convention. This report, which was handed to the delegates this morning, made the single addition of the amendment for separate submission as the Bill of Rights article.

This latter, introduced by John J. Dunnigan, New York City Democrat, and State Federation of Labor spokesman in the proceedings, was taken out of the No. 1 proposition—the noncontroversial section—and given ranking place on the list of separate proposals, with a roll call of 86 ayes to 76 noes. This amendment opens with the declaration that labor is not a commodity or an article of commerce.

The final day's session opened with a conference of the Republican majority which threatened to turn into a Party caucus that would bind every member to submission of the Convention's handiwork in one bloc. It disclosed, however, a variety of views that the conservatives found impossible to crystalize behind a single proposal for action on the floor, and the final session convened with it still an open question as to what would happen.

Overnight there had been a battering on every delegate's door by those in favor of giving the voters a basis of choice when the Constitution comes up for popular referendum this fall. The Fiorello H. La Guardia New York City Mayoralty had its lieutenants on the scene for this work, and the citizens' barrage which had been laid down this week against a die-hard outcome was intensified.

Meanwhile, the progressive-liberal element labored unceasingly to put over their point of views that the entire Constitution would be defeated unless the people were given a fair chance to judge on both the merits and demerits of the revision.

Adjournment had no sooner been announced last night, following failure of the progressive-liberal coalition to rescind last week's upstate Republican-Tammany trade on the reform vote method, than a conference of Republicans was called to precede this morning's session.

This was regarded by Party. Progressives as a caucus to bind the Convention membership to lump submission of the document. Nineteen of these were prepared to walk out on any such move, but this was a shrinkage from 27 who had been prepared to support separate submission last night had adjournment not interfered, while on the Democratic side, the 60 who had been expected to join on the issue were by then curiously noncommittal.

That the road to this matter-of-fact disposition of convention action, which has had wide repercussions, had been charted with great accuracy became apparent from the moment Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane, of the Court of Appeals and President of the Convention, called the body to order for its final sessions to approve the product of its labors and determine how it should be packaged for the referendum.

The Chair overruled every effort to make the session a forum for the proportional representation issue, and, when a vote was twice forced, shut the door against any wedge directly pertaining to the question.

The convention was assembled, Judge Crane announced, to vote upon the engrossed Constitution and to say after that how it should be submitted to the people. All else was inadmissible.

Then there began the reading of the document, but it had scant attention, for the delegates were visiting and chatting and passing to and fro and the Chair had constantly to plead for attention. The general inattention was such that soon Alfred E. Smith arose and urged that the reading be dispensed with in the cause of "common sense and good judgment," since it had been certified that the Constitution contained, over and above the old Constitution, only such amendments as were approved by the required constitutional majority upon each roll call.

George R. Fearon, Syracuse Republican, insisted on a full reading, however, declaring that he proposed, when the section on proportional representation was read to move to strike it out.

The Chair granted Mr. Smith's request for unanimous consent "to read a portion of this proposed Constitution and consider that as the reading of the whole," and ruled Mr. Fearon out of order in requesting that the P. R. section be taken up at once.

Sheppard Puts Ban On Alliance Fund

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee, warned the Workers' Alliance Aug. 26 that if it went ahead with a proposal to raise a $50,000 political fund among relief workers the matter might be called to the Justice Department's attention.

He took this action shortly after President Roosevelt had been asked for comment on the fund-raising proposal, and had made this statement to reporters at Hyde Park, N. Y.: "I very much hope that people on relief will not contribute any money for the purpose of aiding any party."

Senator Sheppard wrote David Lasser, President of the Alliance, an organization of relief recipients: "When you collect from a Federal employee funds which you use for or against any Senator or member or delegate to Congress or resident commissioner, or for or against any political object whatever, you are in my judgment aiding and abetting such employee in a violation . . . and subject to prosecution."

The Senator added: "Personally, I warn you, therefore, not to carry out this proposed plan."

In a statement issued to the press before he received Senator Sheppard's letter, Mr. Lasser said that if it could be shown conclusively that the Alliance would be violating the law by rasing a fund to "explain the issues in the campaign," it would cease such activities.

Students Can Win Prizes

High school and junior college students of California are competing in essay contests under sponsorship of the Women's Board of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition with cash and admission tickets as prizes for best 1,000-word expositions on the World's Fair of the West on Treasure Island.

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Scotland's Sheep Come to London

London News Agency

Shorn Sheep After Heavy Rain on Banks of Serpentine Lake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The cameraman was going to include the shepherd in this picture, but he just couldn't make it.

After all, it's a whole lot of sheep. Nobody would be blamed for dozing off a bit as they passed.

As a matter of fact, we tried to count them for ourselves, just as an experiment. We had got as far as 56 when we couldn't be sure whether we had already included what seemed to be sheep 57 in the count, or not. It did not seem to matter much, anyway.

But what does seem interesting is that this picture was taken in the center of London, as Hyde Park's newly shorn sheep passed along the bank's of Peter Pan's Serpentine lake, after a summer storm.

Every year a flock is driven along the dusty summer roads to London from Scotland, or Yorkshire, or the West Country, to graze in London's parks. They keep the grass down, and, of course, add another splash of country color to the Londoner's view, as he dozes in a park chair and can almost imagine himself in some rural hamlet.

China's 'Minute Men' Defend Soil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Guerrilla warfare has reached even to the Shanghai area, where Chinese irregulars have held the Hunjao Airport for several hours in a night raid. This airport was the scene of the incident which set off the undeclared war in Central China on Aug. 9 of last year. The guerrillas hoisted the Kuimintang, or Chinese Nationalist, flag before being driven out at dawn.

Residents of Shanghai did not believe that guerrilla warfare could assume such proportions in a region taken by Japan months ago. So much ordinary banditry followed the evacuation of the Chinese Army that the average foreigner in the City has assumed that the various disorders with which the Japanese have been dealing were attributable purely to this, but Chinese reports filtering in seem to disclose a considerably more orderly and calculated activity.

One report says that 6,000 Regular Army men have recently arrived in this area to act in collaboration with partisan forces. Another gives the total of guerrilla effectives of various sorts as 40,000 in the Pootung, Chunsha, and Fengyin districts, these being divided into two groups provided with both light weapons and some relatively heavy artillery. The commanders are said to be Tsao Fang and Chen Yin-hing, while one Tsao Wei-chow is said to have been sent in as political training director to deal both with the fighting forces and with the people from whom support is expected.

It is known that the guerrillas have been effective in frequently breaking the Hangchow-Shanghai Railway, as well as attacking the garrison forces along the line, although as yet there seems to have been no effort to emulate "Lawrence of Arabia" tactics in exploding charges under trains.

Desire of the Japanese command to concentrate all possible forces on the fighting front appears to have facilitated the task of those in charge of the guerrillas, as there is no real effort by the Japanese Army to occupy the country off the main lines of communication. Men who know the rural areas and can move about off the highways therefore have a great advantage over the invaders at the outset.

It is difficult to say precisely what value attaches to such operations aside from the fact that they are obviously worrisome to an occupying force. It seems likely too, that they must inevitably handicap efforts to make any sort of "puppet" regimes governmentally effective.

Japan Starts Drive In Shantung Areas

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Aug. 27

Japanese forces have started a large drive in Shantung to wipe out 42,000 Chinese guerrillas reported operating in all quarters of the Province.

Japanese advices from Tsinan, Shantung Provincial Capital, said the initial Japanese thrust scattered 10,000 of the fight-and-run Chinese close to the city.

The Japanese said that other expeditions were expected to crush all guerrilla resistance in Shantung. They admitted mobile Chinese units had carried on unceasing attacks.

Active in Manchukuo

HSINGKING, Manchukuo, Aug. 27 (AP)—Japanese Army officers admit Chinese irregulars still are active in Manchukuo after seven years' fighting to stamp them out.

They expect the "bandit" trouble, which they say is largely Communist-inspired, to increase when and if a war with Soviet Russia occurs.

Official figures state that the bandit irregulars have been reduced from an original 200,000 to 100,000.

Most of the irregulars operate under names of patriotic societies. While a certain part of their activities may be dictated by economic necessity—the need for food and clothing—their main objective is to war against Japan.

Bandit Equipment Shown

Hsinking, Capital of this Japanese-inspired Empire of 34,000,000 people, and Harbin, one of its chief cities, have museums exhibiting bandit equipment which contains some of the latest articles used by the Japanese Army. Reliable circles say such things are sold to irregulars by native Manchukuo troops which Japanese gradually are building up to help garrison the country.

Travel by rail through any part of Manchukuo shows that the Japanese are taking constant precautions against irregular raids. All trains are curtained at night. Foreigners find it virtually impossible to obtain lower berths, presumably because authorities want to prevent them from signaling through the windows or because they wish foreigners to be protected in case of attack.

Larger Bridges Fortified

At night the trains travel slowly. All big bridges are fortified with pillboxes. Japanese have built up an elaborate system of protection for railways and villages. Stations have machine-gun emplacements on their roofs. Villages are encircled by stockades, with loopholes for rifles.

Even the crack Dairen-Harbin air-conditioned express has trouble occasionally along the route.

The Chinese irregulars live mostly among Manchukuo's vast, hilly, sparsely-settled woodlands. All timber close to railways in these areas is kept cut down.

CHINESE GUERRILLA HEADQUARTERS, Central Hopeh Province, North China (AP)—Resistance to the Japanese forces by guerrilla fighters—China's Minute Men—and the difficulty the invaders are having in holding the land already taken, due to the passive opposition of the Chinese peasants, are playing vital roles in prolonging the war in the Far East.

Japan has been forced to abandon the original propaganda in which it promised a brief and decisive China campaign. From Japan comes word that the new propaganda is designed to prepare and hearten the people for a long campaign. Badges are being distributed, inscribed with the character meaning "Patience."

Japanese soldiers fear Chinese guerrilla fighters more than the concentrated armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The Japanese are educated in orthodox German strategy—positional warfare—which omits the hit-and-run attacks of the roving guerrilla bands of North China. Guerrilla tactics are long-term tactics.

Decisive Battles Avoided

"Our tactical instruction always emphasizes a protracted war," Gen. Lu Cheng-Tsao, commander-in-chief of the Central Hopeh forces, said.

"Time is on our side. We must never risk a decisive battle. Therefore we always retreat when the battle is only beginning, preferring to snipe and ambush rather than clash frontally.

"We know that our tactics are succeeding. My army cannot win this war against Japan, nor can any other in positional warfare. But we are all helping to prolong the struggle until Japan collapses internally."

Raiding parties creeping up to Japanese railway garrisons at night . . . A burst of hand grenades . . . a quick getaway into the night . . . a few casualties among the Japanese and none among the attackers—that is the sort of war these Chinese are fighting.

Units Carefully Organized

Guerrilla armies are subdivided into units of 1,500, 500, 150, 50 and 15 men, each with a military officer and a political commissar. Organizers and leaders have come from the large Chinese cities—Communist agents and patriotic students.

The political commissar is a symbol of the fundamental difference between the guerrillas and the old warlord soldiers.

Each recruit receives 30 days of political training before entering his first maneuver. Even after taking up field duty he gives three hours a day to political lectures and tactical discussions.

The usual guerrillas are youthful but hardened from farm work. Their uniforms are made from local cotton by patient countrywomen on old-fashioned looms. Their shoes and socks also are home-made.

They eat only corn mush twice a day, except for after-victory celebrations in which townsmen roast a few pigs for the local garrison. Meat is a rare treat.

Operate in Own Areas

Much of their equipment and what luxuries they have are usually the fruits of war. One company of troops was seen at headquarters, lying in the shade of a bamboo grove and drinking Japanese soda pop. They had seized more than 100 cases of the "Made in Osaka" beverage.

Since the guerrillas operate in their native areas the total consumption of food is not increased.

The men return to the fields for the cultivation and harvesting of crops, then off to fight again. They are China's Minute Men.

A young Japanese soldier "converted" to the Chinese cause is serving as director of "enemy propaganda" for Chinese guerrilla forces in this area.

"He is the hardest working officer in our army," said General Lu, adding, "He makes speeches, writes letters to his friends in the Japanese Army, drafts propaganda leaflets and educates our three newest Japanese prisoners."

VFW Names Boston For '39 Encampment

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Their most controversial issue, general pensions for war veterans, was left unsettled as Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States adjourned their thirty ninth annual National Encampment Aug. 26.

They voted to hold the 1939 encampment in Boston not later than the week preceding Labor Day. Maj. Eugene I. van Antwerp of Detroit was elected unanimously to succeed Scott P. Squyres of Oklahoma City as National VFW Commander. Major van Antwerp was elevated from the post of Senior Vice-Commander.

The Legislative Committe disapproved of several general pension resolutions and the delegates authorized appointment of a special committee to investigate the pension question and report to the 1939 encampment. The committee contended that a soldier wounded in action was entitled to a higher pension than one who served a "minimum of 90 days and was not wounded."

U.S. Aids Oregon Develop Flax As State Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—A program of study and development of Oregon's new flax industry, authorized by the Federal Government, has just been announced at Oregon State College here. It is designed to assist Oregon farmers to grow the valuable fiber, with an ultimate improvement in acreage and grade.

Two men representing branches of the Federal Department of Agriculture have been assigned to the college to direct the work. W. M. Hurst of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering will work on the mechanical end of production and manufacture of flax, while E. G. Nelson of the Bureau of Plant Industry will handle the problems of farm production of the grass.

The first objectives of the new department will be to find ways to reduce the cost of harvesting and processing fiber flax in existing plants in the State. The necessity of doing large portions of the processing work by hand has had a tendency to maintain a high production cost, Mr. Hurst said. If present costs of production are lowered the department will then turn its attention to designing a new play of process that can be adapted to Oregon's conditions of production and distribution.

Mr. Nelson is working on a simplified retting process that will, if perfected, speed up the present production and probably eliminate one or more handlings now necessary. He is also outlining an investigation on the comparative values of pulled or cut flax for retting. At present all flax handled is pulled by the roots with specially designed machinery.

Funds for this program were obtained largely through the efforts of Senator Charles L. McNary, and will be allotted to the department needed.

Los Angeles Paper To Fight Contempt

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Times-Mirror Company, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, prepared for an extended legal battle today over conviction of the newspaper and two executives of contempt of court for publishing editorials commenting on various court cases.

The Times was held in contempt on five counts Aug. 25 by Superior Judge Emmet Wilson. Immediately, Tom B. Cosgrove, counsel for the Times, announced an appeal and said the case would be carried to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary, because of the principles of freedom of speech and freedom of the press involved.

Five editorials were involved in the decision—one dealing with the Douglas Aircraft factory's sit-down strike; another with the case of "Queen Helen" Werner, former Los Angeles political power, later convicted in a bribe solicitation case; a third with a labor dispute and a so-called "good squad" and the other two with the contempt proceedings.

Mr. Cosgrove asserted, in announcing an appeal, that the court's decision "affects every publisher in the United States" and if it is sustained, "freedom of the press as it is known and as it has been practiced by the journals of the Nation is gone forever."

Contempt was alleged by the Los Angeles Bar Association Committee which asserted that editorial comment on a court case is not permissible until an action is finally concluded.

Warehouse Shutdown Reaches 100 Plants

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Thirty wholesale liquor warehouses suspended operations Aug. 26 in a general shutdown and two of the city's major drug depots ceased activities to increase the number of idle plants in the warehouse dispute to 100.

The drug branch of the industry was affected for the first time in the three-week-old controversy when the roving, picketed freight car center of contention in the labor strife, was shunted to two big drug houses.

Twenty-five liquor houses were closed here, and five in Oakland. The lineup showed 25 public warehouses, 38 wholesale grocery plants, 30 liquor warehouses, four hardware houses, two drug concerns, and the F. W. Woolworth warehouse closed.

CIO union warehousemen have refused to unload the car, contending it was loaded by "strikebreakers" at the Woolworth plant where a wage dispute preceded the present difficulty.

CIO Says AF of L Plays Into Labor Foes' Hands

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Committee for Industrial Organization accused the rival American Federation of Labor on Aug. 26 of aiding "reactionary exploiters of labor" by advocating amendment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

In an editorial prepared for its weekly newspaper, John L. Lewis' organization said AF of L leaders were "so blinded by their hatred of the CIO, and their desire to obtain a partisan advantage, that they are playing into hands of the enemies of all labor with demands for crippling amendments to the Act."

Education

An English Girl in the U. S. A.

Exchange Teacher Comments on Her American Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

They call her Jill—Jill Gill—and when she gets back to her home in Harrogate, and her classes at the Ealing County School for Girls in London, she's going to have a tale to tell, of the months she spent in Cranston, R. I., as an exchange teacher in the High School. A tale of the astonishingly free and easy manners of the students; of classes of 38 students, and both boys and girls in the same class, whereas her classes in England are considered enormous when they number 14 students, and the classes are girls only; of American sunshine, and shower baths, and 20 minutes for lunch instead of, as in the English schools, an hour and a half. And central heating in winter, and the American ready-made clothes which fit unbelievably well when you buy them; and "Washington, D. C., which is the most beautiful place I've ever seen—and the Lincoln Memorial knocked me flat, if you know what I mean."

All these things and a lot more besides, Jill Gill will be telling her friends when fall rolls around and she is in England again. But now she's still in the United States, for when High School closed down for the summer holidays, she joined in with some poeple she knew for a motor trip across the continent, to Seattle and to Vancouver, B. C. "I want to make it last as long as I can—like a lollipop." A 15,000-mile lollipop is something pretty special in lollipops, any way you look at it.

When Jill Gill first arrived, and was thrown into contact with American high school students she didn't know, their vernacular, their pertness, the curious equality between pupils and teachers (curious, that is to a teacher from England, accustomed to the reserve of the English pupil), all made her wonder if she'd ever get used to them enough to be able to act in harmony with their pattern. But she got over being surprised at the slang, and the equality. In fact, she got to talk herself so "they'll listen to me with amazement when I get home again, and probably not be able to understand me at all, for my American accent." She got so used to being treated as a comrade by the students that she thinks when she gets back to England she may be "temporarily depressed" by the enormous reserve of the average English pupil. And she got so she actually liked having her lunch in 20 minutes, instead of dawdling around over it for an hour and a half! Liked it, that is, without feeling she'll ever get quite used to it!

"And so many things are free for pupils in the States!" she says, still wondering. "Secondary school education is free. Showers are provided free in the basement after gymnasium periods. And—for average citizens, shower baths in their homes, and central heating. Gracious!"

If she never returns to the States again Miss Jill Gill will always remember the winter she spent here as magical. She went skiing, skating, and snowshoeing! She went on several outings with the Narragansett Chapter of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and she spent the Christmas holidays with friends up in New Hampshire.

"Of course when I came over I came armed with a supply of stories to amuse the Americans at the expense of us English people. But I spent lots of time collecting amusing memories to take back with me. 'Turn and turn about,' you know. So I shall be able to amuse the English at the expense of the Americans, just as much as I amused the Americans at our expense while I was here."

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Junior Gardeners Study Nature in City Parks

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

City Children Make Their Own Gardens on Park Property

And Under Park Leadership Learn Valuable Lessons In Nature Lore as Well as Civic Responsibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Some 1,500 boys and girls with garden trowels and sprinkling cans are cultivating their own little gardens in Chicago's city parks. They have spaded, planted, pulled the weeds, and are now enjoying the full-blown petunias, zinnias, and golden nasturtiums harvested from the plots of city property loaned them by the Chicago Park District.

They are even waiting for ears of corn to develop in a few vegetable patches which some of the boys decided might be more "practical" than "just flowers."

Many of these children, accustomed to living in apartments or in small homes with no yards for planting, are having their first chance to dig in black soil, plant seeds, and watch the green shoots develop into leaves and finally produce blossoms. Furthermore, after all of their work in protecting their own little garden plots, the youngsters are becoming far more careful about other park property, according to C. E. O'Neal, of the landscape division of the Chicago Park District, whose idea it was to get boys and girls interested in nature through gardening.

Popular Project

Junior garden clubs were started last summer when the Chicago Park District set aside 40 little pieces of ground out in city parks. Usually the small plots were located off the beaten path to remain unmolested and yet in a place where they would get plenty of good sunshine and be near a water supply.

The children were so thrilled with the idea of planting their own seeds and of having their own flowers that this year twice the number of gardens were allotted. Junior gardening is now developing into a nature lore project which includes not only planting gardens but taking hikes in the parks to identify trees and shrubs, making collections of leaves, flowers, woods, and playing games which involve nature studies. Both Mr. O'Neal and Miss Alice Beyer, director of the arts and crafts activities in the city parks, are supervising the multitude of nature lore activities which are developing for the junior gardeners.

Down in the steel-mill district early this summer a long strip of rock garden was wedged in between the swimming pool and the park field house. When the older boys who had been idling around the park saw what was being undertaken, they pitched in to help. They broke up old pieces of cement from a rubbish heap for rocks. They built three small basins for pools of water while the younger children bordered them with Shasta daisies, petunias, interspersed here and there with plants donated from some neighbor's garden. Every day now a few youngsters are found early in the morning at the field house door waiting for the instructor to arrive to give them the tools to put the little garden in order for the day.

Never Had Seen Vegetables Growing

Out on the northwest side in Holstein Park the children surprised their instructor this year by proposing a vegetable garden. They brought their own seeds—carrots, onions, lettuce, radishes. What a big day it was when the first tiny green plants appeared through the soil. To city children, accustomed to seeing the "finished vegetables" in store windows and knowing little about the processes of growth, the progress of the garden meant much. Doris, for instance, when she finally saw little yellow flowers peeping out on the cucumber vines immediately visualized huge green ripe cucumbers, like potatoes growing below the ground, until it was explained to her that cucumbers would develop on the vines and not in the earth below.

Valuable Results

"It is surprising how many of the young gardeners are becoming interested in trees and shrubs in the parks," said Mr. O'Neal. "Some of them after our many hikes can identify the various trees. They can even follow along a trail in the park and name the trees just as they identify the makes of automobiles they see along the city streets."

One of the greatest values, however, of the nature-lore project is the fact that the boys and girls who are to be the citizens of tomorrow are learning respect for public property. They remind a fellow playmate, for instance, hanging on a limb "to let it be," and when they find youngsters brushing rudely against shrubs and trampling down other greenery, to "stay out of there." Moreover, they are very much more particular about cleaning up their rubbish and papers after a picnic in the park.

Courtesy of Chicago Park District

Three of the 1,500 Chicago Children Who Have Learned About Gardens Through Actual Experience This Summer, Thanks to the Chicago Park District. These Youngsters Have Raised Flowers and Vegetables on Park Property as Members of the Junior Garden Clubs. They Have Had Good Leadership in Nature and Garden Study, and They Have Gained, Incidentally, New Respect for Public Property.

'Treasure Box'—An Aid to Tidiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

West. Australia

Dear Editor:

So often I have been tempted to take my pen and write to your column, and so often I have thought that perhaps what I had to give was not enough, but just now I came across an old Monitor, somehow overlooked, and there I found a letter about "Keeping belongings tidy." This is always a problem to be solved, and we have found that with our two youngsters, separated by only seventeen months, a Treasure Box, complete with lid, is a great help.

Each keeps his or her own special belongings in this box, and it is an inviolable law that they are never touched except with the permission of the owner. The child thus learns a sense of proprietorship, and also has the responsibility of keeping his box in order. They also learn to respect each other's rights and that any "treasure" not returned to its "home" and lost or damaged in any way is their own fault, and they are ready to accept the consequences caused by untidiness. Our babies are still a wee bit small for the "forfeit cupboard" suggested by Mrs. A. C. P., but the Treasure Box is of great assistance.

I have also been interested in the various articles on toys which have appeared in the Monitor from time to time, and notice that the modern idea advocates a wide variety of toys. In the instance of very young children, I am, of course, in entire agreement, but my own experience was of such value that I would like to pass it on.

The Parent

When we were children, from, say, six years onward, I can never recall a single gift of toys. My parents were suffering a financial strain, and we two girls were obliged to find our own fun. Our neighbors, of course, had various toys, and it was our continual delight to endeavor to manufacture similar articles. Where one friend had a lovely truck we were content with a soap box and a pair of cart wheels, scrapbooks in place of picture books, homemade dolls and dolls' furniture, all sorts of curios made from shells and native nuts and cones, and on one occasion a very crude but quite serviceable rope machine which I copied (at the age of twelve years) from a more affluent neighbor.

The delight of making these plaything exceeded even the joy of using them, and the hours spent in their manufacture were mentally constructive ones, developing such characteristics as patience, ingenuity, self reliance, and imagination. They fostered resourcefulness and a lack of discontent. Therefore, I often feel that the older child of today is far too much assisted in his play and that perhaps the tools for manufacture would be better gifts than the actual playthings themselves.

I do hope that these ideas may help someone as I feel the time has come for me to give in some small measure that which I have so often gratefully received from The Parent and from the Educational Pages as a whole.

Here, way out in Australia, we are always ready to learn from our older and more experienced brother countries, and in Perth we have the distinction of being the farthest city in the world from Boston! Indeed it has been said that if a knitting needle were pierced through the globe with Boston as its start, the point would emerge very near to Perth.

With best wishes to your page and readers.

(Mrs.) M. C. L. C.

* * *

Indoor Picnics

Virginia

Dear Editor:

Our family is very fond of picnics. It seems that rain very often, and particularly in the summer time, spoils plans for outdoor meals. To counteract any sense of impatience and disappointment we have worked out indoor picnics with "literary atmosphere."

The children being still of nursery age, we took "Peter Rabbit" for our first picnic adventure, that is, "Peter Rabbit" with variations! On the chandelier of one room we hung bananas, in a corner of the living room we built a henhouse and placed hard-boiled eggs in the nests, on the floor of the dining room we laid out "Farmer MacGregor's" garden with rows of tomatoes, whole cooked beets, raw carrots, lettuce cups, and celery. We went to the bathroom and found the bathtub had become a stall for an imaginary cow which gave us real milk. Peter Rabbit, Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cottontail had an hilarious time that stormy afternoon, hopping creeks, toiling up stairway-hills, climbing up to the banana trees to get bananas (a bit out of character as rabbits), and raiding Farmer MacGregor's garden. They even pinned on rabbit ears and cotton tails.

Milne's stories of "Pooh," Robin Hood, the Oz books, Tanglewood Tales, and many others that children love will furnish a stimulus for the picnic that is of necessity held indoors but is never postponed.

Learning that we cannot be deprived of any of the joy that is rightfully ours because of weather, lack of funds, or any other untoward circumstance, is something of importance. We parents can express this to our little ones very early and thereby preserve the harmony and imperturbability that is so precious to family life.

(Mrs.) K. B. T.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

Keeping That Light Touch In Training a Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Don't be heavy parents," advised an older woman in talking with a young couple. "Some mothers and fathers are heavy-handed and heavy-hearted. Keep a light touch and a light heart. Don't treat a mistake as if it were a world catastrophe or a momentary naughtiness as if it were a crime. Punish little and think much. Vary your discipline so the children won't always know what comes next. Variety is the spice of child training."

"We have to think fast to keep up with mother," said a boy with a laugh. "We never know what she is going to do next. If we don't hang up our clothes she may hide them. One day I forgot to make my bed before I went to school, and that night I couldn't find my bedclothes for a long time because she had tucked them in the back of my closet. If we complain about our food she makes us get dinner ourselves, or sometimes she gives us too much of something. Once I had oatmeal every meal for two days because I grumbled about eating it for breakfast. She hardly ever scolds us and she is full of fun and jolly surprises, but we know what we ought to do and it's easier to do it than to take the consequences."

"I don't want to change my dress," said little Margaret emphatically with a mutinous expression.

"Margaret, do as your mother says," commanded an aunt sternly, but the child did not move.

Mother's Way

"Perhaps she wants to surprise us," said the mother cheerfully. "Sometimes she gives me lovely surprises. Let's go and wait in the living room and see what happens."

A few minutes later a happy little voice cried, "Surprise, mother!" and a smiling child in a clean dress came into the room.

"If we cannot change the child we can change the training," said the mother later to a friend in recounting the incident. "Margaret requires more tactful methods than her brothers. A quiet definite command was all that John needed, while David obeyed cheerfully if he knew the reason why, or if we promised to explain later. A curt command brings out the worst of Margaret's nature and explanations mean little to her. She is responsive and affectionate and if we give her a few moments to think things through, she will do what is right. Her response is slower than the reactions of some children, but we are trying to help her build a cheerful, ready response to discipline by gentle, persistent methods rather than by force which might destroy her affection for us."

An Important Difference

Perhaps one of the chief differences between old methods of child training and new modern ways is that the parents used to strive hard and earnestly to make the children do the right things, form right and rigid habits and think customary right thoughts, while parents of today try to help the children want to do right themselves.

The emphasis used to be on the training and now it is on the child. The parent was of supreme importance and his will was stamped on the malleable material in his charge, but now the parent helps the child find and express his own highest, finest and most vital characteristics, by using every available means, from the combined wisdom of head and heart, and the lessons of ages to the thought of tomorrow, and spicing all with a bright dash of parental originality. L. L. R.

Visual Education Combined With Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hobart, Tasmania

A recent development in educational methods here is the combination of films with radio talks. When the first experiment was made, pupils of 70 schools listened to a talk on "The History of a Frog" broadcast from the national station, 3LO Melbourne, and at the same time they watched a film illustrating the talk. Seventy copies of the film had been made and distributed to schools which had the necessary projectors while the lecturer also had a projector in the studio and followed it as his talk proceeded. Other talks on similar lines have since been given with great success.

The experiment was arranged by the Australian Broadcasting Commission in conjunction with the Education Department of Victoria and it is believed to be on a larger scale than any other attempts so far made in any other part of the world.

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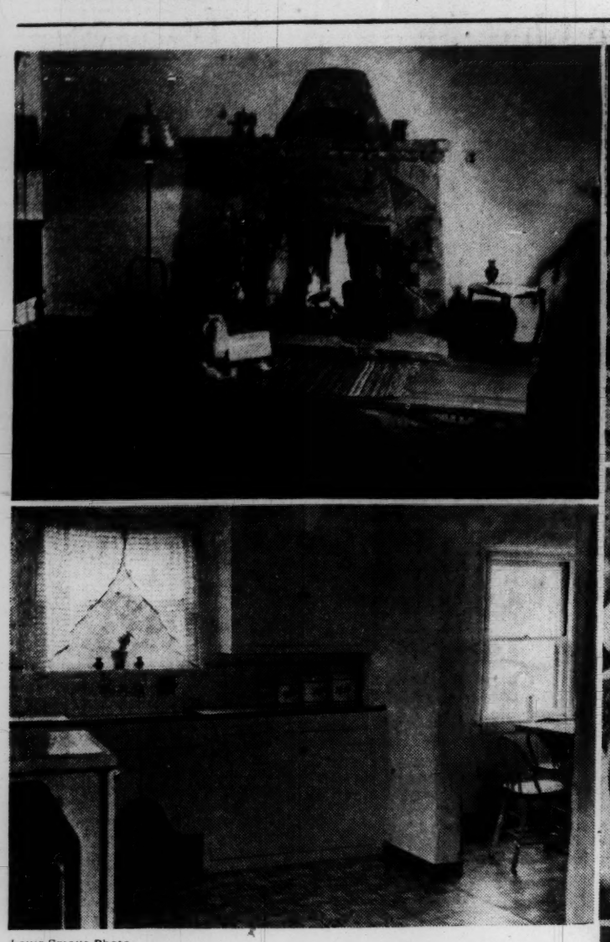
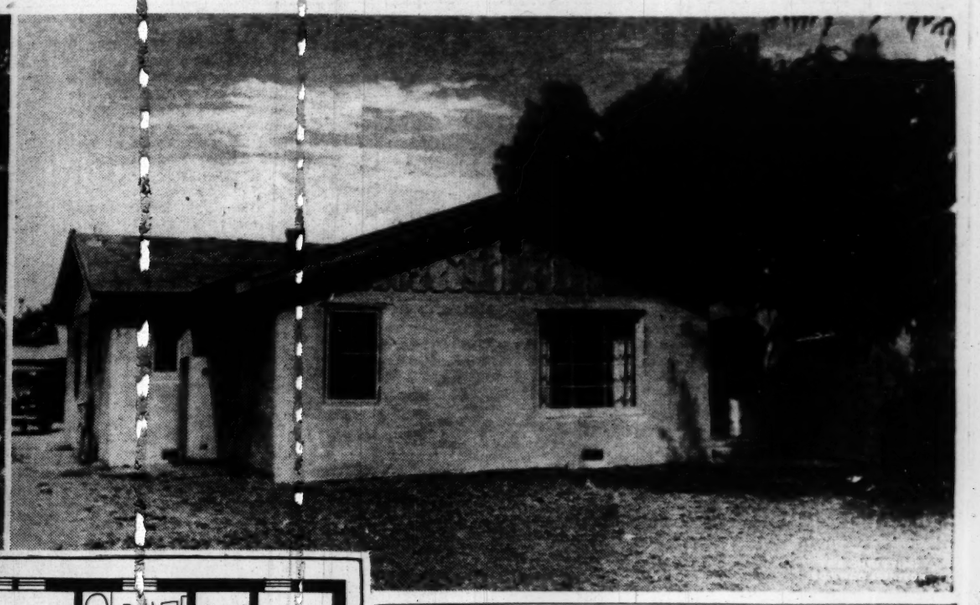
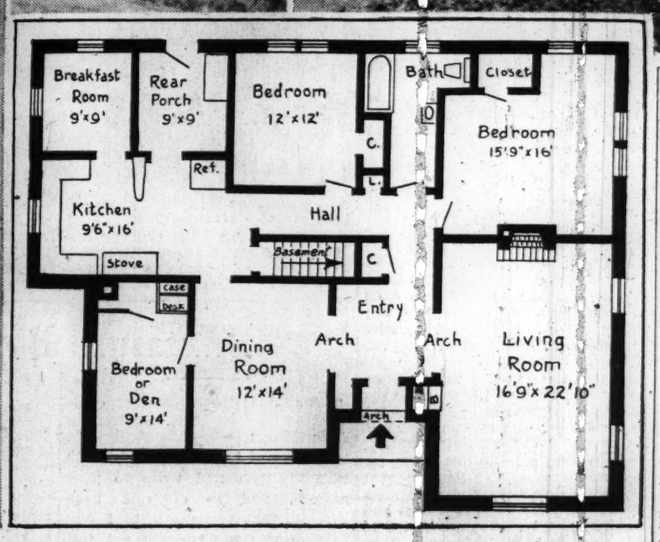


Louis Smaus Photo

Only the right kind of mud can be used for building a substantial house such as this, is the warning of the man who did it,—mostly with his own hands—Mr. Lee Anderson, San Jose. . . . That this material can be used for an artistic and comfortable home, is shown by the views of the living room at left above, and of the kitchen and breakfast room below it. Coated with stucco, the house has the appearance of a usual bungalow. . . . Walls a foot thick, packed hard in sections three feet high; foundation and topband of concrete—are major construction points.





This Artistic and Comfortable 8-Room $1,900 House Has Mud Walls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Jose, Calif.

The little gingerbread house that Hansel and Gretel of fairy tale fame found in the woods couldn't have been any more unique than a home constructed here by Lee Anderson.

The fairy tale doesn't go into anything so prosaic as the price of that gingerbread house. But it is doubtful that, even with all the "magic" the witch possessed, the story-domicile could have lived up to the economy and spaciousness of this local home.

Mr. Anderson's magic? The answer is mud—not adobe or brick, but just plain dampened dirt—plus a lot of hard work.

For his eight-room home is made from mud; that is the walls are. The roof is very conventional, and so are the floors. But the walls are made of earth by ramming mud into bolted forms with a heavy tamp. They are 12 inches thick and were built up to their nine foot height in three-foot layers.

For six months Mr. Andrews planned and experimented. Then, last November, after several experts had told him that he could not do it, he began work on his new home. Today he is living in it—the eight room house that cost $1,900.

And the house is of good size, for it contains 1,800 square feet. There is a 17'x22' living room graced by a stone fireplace and a plate glass window. The 10'x16' green-and-cream kitchen would gladden the heart of any housewife with its modern conveniences. Three good sized bedrooms, a large entrance hall, an extra-roomy breakfast nook, a dining room, a bath, and a service porch.

Those who scoffed at the experiment and told the intrepid builder that his idea was unsound have come again to marvel at the comfortable home. They have seen the four little Andersons and the numerous friends and relatives enjoying the house with even room to spare.

Those skeptics have remarked now at the appearance of the house, which looks as attractive as any ordinary concrete home, even more attractive than some. For now it is impossible to tell that the house is built of anything but the most conventional of building materials. Indeed, the owner found it necessary to leave a patch of mud showing in one of the closets in order to convince those who do not believe that he really used the earthy material.

Now he is besieged by builders who wish to repeat his experiment. He may even have to write a book, he smiles, if the letters don't stop coming. Anyone else can repeat his achievement, he feels, if they have the same advantages that he had and take the same care.

But his first warning is "Don't be foolish about the thing."

Second Hand Materials

He wants it understood that he used second hand material whenever possible; that he did nearly all of the work, even building his cabinets and doing his own wiring; that he experimented for many months before he attempted the task; and, that he had some experience at building before. He also feels that this type of building can be built only in the country, for building regulations might prevent it in the city.

But he also feels that anyone with plenty of time, a little spunk, and the proper instruction (some of which can be obtained through extensive reading at the library), can duplicate his method.

Mr. Anderson is an orchardist, so he had plenty of time during the winter to work on his house; and it took nearly all of his time. He has taken great care in building this house and he is confident that it will stand the test of time.

It was built during one of the heaviest winters in recent years, and the rain had no bad effect upon it. In order to prevent seepage of dampness, the building was mounted on a 16-inch concrete foundation. The walls are reinforced with a band of concrete that runs around the wall near the top.

Galvanized nails, sunk in the mud, and chicken wire stretched over the surface served to tie the concrete coating to the walls. The plaster on the walls inside the house is put on right over the mud. So far it has not had as many cracks in it as is usually found in the ordinary frame constructed house. The second coat of concrete and plaster will go on this fall, for Mr. Anderson wants to be sure that his walls are thoroughly dried.

Keeping Costs Low

To go back to the beginning of the story, Mr. Anderson repeats time and time again, that even with mud walls, there are many other ways in which he cut down his cost. The hardwood flooring throughout the home, for instance, was taken from a forty-year-old house that was being wrecked. But now that it is sanded and polished, it looks as good as new. The labor hired was all common at 35 cents an hour.

Mr. Anderson roughly breaks his cost down as follows:

Foundation	$125.00
Earth walls (labor)	250.00
Rough lumber	300.00
Roofing (composition tar and gravel)	90.00
Plaster and cement for interior and exterior	200.00
Plumbing (rough and finished)	200.00
Electrical work and fixtures	65.00
Hardwood flooring (¾ inch used)	65.00
Windows, floors, screens, etc. (some second hand)	200.00
Hardware, nails, stucco netting, etc.	90.00
Kitchen tile work	21.00
Finish lumber for kitchen cases, base mouldings, windows and door trim	50.00
Lath for ceiling	35.00
Painting and finishing of floor and woodwork	25.00
Misc. small items	50.00
Labor (common labor helpers)	100.00
Total	$1866.00

The second coat of plaster and concrete that is to go on this fall is not included in the cost.

The soil which is the keynote of the whole economical story is best, Mr. Anderson says, when taken from a depth of one to four feet. Clay, found at deeper levels, cracks. Top soil is apt to contain weeds.

The mud should have as little moisture as possible, just enough to pack. And then, he warns, not all dirt will pack. Clay will also flake if there is too much of it. He had to tear down several walls when he discovered this fact. Too much moisture, he adds, will give too much shrinkage.

Four thick mud walls have made a veritable cooler of the house in summer, and, Mr. Anderson believes will hold the heat much better in winter. No straw or other adhesive agent is used, "just plain mud."

And, as a final warning, he makes it clear to would-be builders of such houses that just any kind of mud may not do the work. That in Michigan may not work as well as the Texas kind; or it may not work at all. The only way he knows to prove that a certain soil will do the work satisfactorily, is to experiment. That is the secret of Mr. Anderson's mud home—trying and trying again, coupled with good hard work.

These Collectors' Clubs

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether you are a collector of old china, glass, pewter, clocks, lamps, or early American furniture, the element of chance plays a most important part in your search for rare pieces. It urges you on and on, until you find in a most unexpected place the very piece which you wanted, but really never hoped to own. Your first impulse is to show it to your collector friends, compare it with their pieces, find out just where it was made and when, and what real craftsman had produced such a fine piece.

That is just what collectors' clubs are for. They furnish you opportunities for seeing other collections. They provide authorities to tell you the history of your particular possessions. They introduce you to collectors whom you might otherwise never meet. Perhaps—most important of all—they organize exhibitions, which are one of the best possible ways of learning about your especial hobby.

Pewter, the Poor Man's Silver

Perhaps you too have found beauty in the soft gleam of pewter candlesticks and plates where on your mantle, the flickering light from your fireplace is reflected. It has a beauty all its own, as the members of the Pewter Collectors' Club of America enthusiastically testify. One year after the organization of this Club, its first brochure was published, giving a comprehensive account of their 1935 Boston Exhibition. This booklet has proved to be a valuable guide for the beginner as well as useful for the experienced collector. This Club encourages the collecting of both native and foreign pewter, and issues occasional bulletins of information concerning pewter and pewterers. An exhibition was held in New York this last winter, and the year's program has included the subjects of Chinese Pewter, What Constitutes a Pewter Collection, Harvard Tercentenary Pewter, and Pewter Lighting Devices, as well as the study of various collections. Their Exhibition of 1935 was the first pewter exhibition national in scope, to be held in this country, and attracted wide attention.

Dolls for Adults

Also, interest is drawn to the Doll Collectors, a Club appealing particularly to feminine taste, and for one reason or another, childhood instincts have a way of persisting throughout adult years. So doll collecting is found a fascinating study, and its followers are a serious group, having a permanent museum at the Westfield Athenaeum. In addition to a large collection of dolls, there will eventually be an extensive library of doll literature. This Club holds active membership in the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and meetings are held at the Harrison Gray Otis House each month in the year.

* * *

The members of all these various clubs have one important common interest—the desire to know the genuineness of the articles which they collect. For there are reproductions of nearly all sorts of antiques—new glass, china, Wedgwood, and pewter are appearing today in quantities, in the guise of genuine old pieces.

One hears constantly such questions as, "Can you tell me if this is a piece of old Sandwich glass? How can I tell the difference between old Wedgwood and some of the reproductions found in the market today? How about this little glass hat, is it an old one? What is the matter with the mark on the bottom of this pewter porringer? It doesn't look right."

Answers to many such questions are to be found in Collectors' Clubs, where much attention is directed to detecting reproductions, in order to safeguard the collector. Study and comparison of the genuine and the "fake," are the best means of knowing your own collection. And it is simpler, much easier, and far more pleasure, to study with a group of sympathetic, enthusiastic persons than alone. Besides, new friends are made and interests are widened.

Cleaner for Unglazed Stone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

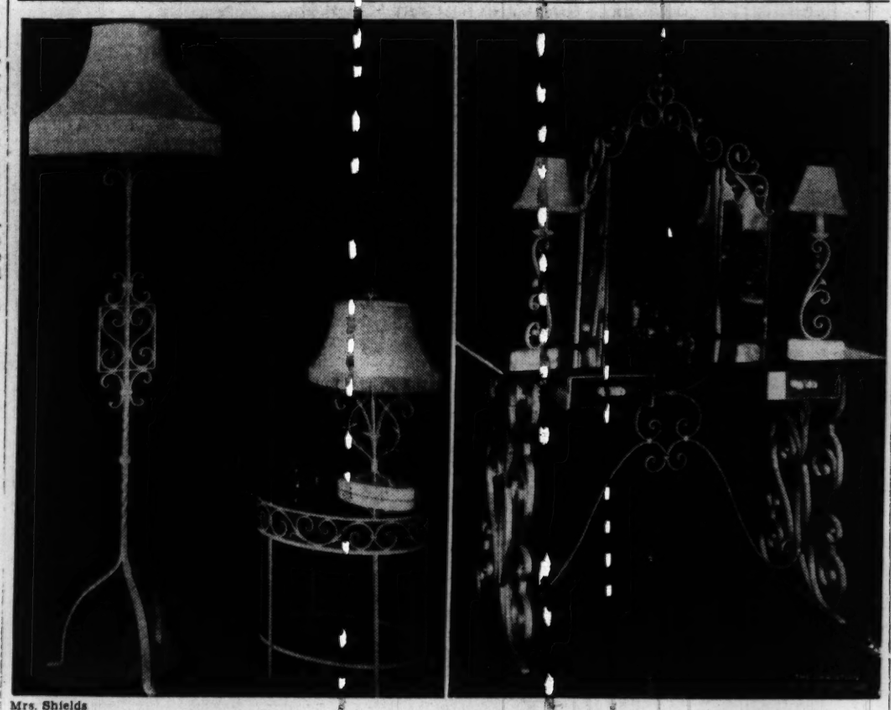
An efficient cleaning preparation for stone door sills is made from one gallon of good soft soap, one pint clear ammonia solution and two pounds of finely powdered pumice stone. The stone should first be thoroughly cleaned of soot and dust, the mixture applied and allowed to stand for a half hour or more. Then scrub well into the surface of the stone with a stiff brush or broom. Rinse off thoroughly with clear water, repeating, if necessary.

"How do you like that brand you're buying?"

"I don't know yet—I haven't used it before—

but I'm sure the product is reliable because I saw it advertised in the Monitor"

Monitor readers know that most products advertised by the manufacturers offer more quality and uniform dependability than the here-today-and-gone-tomorrow product. When a manufacturer puts his brand name on a product and then spends his money introducing it to the world, he feels the responsibility of maintaining a uniformly high quality. In the Monitor are the advertisements for a large number of "famous-brand" products. Watch for these advertisements, and you will simplify your shopping problems.



Mrs. Shields

Lamps of two sizes and a low table with mirror top show the pleasant possibilities of wrought iron furniture when skillfully designed. Wrought iron furniture may seem unusual for a lady's bedroom, but the dressing table, lamps, and mirror here, also designed by Mrs. Shields, have strong attractions

Modern English Wrought Iron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The blacksmith plies one of the oldest crafts in the world, yet it is only within recent years that his work has found its way into women's boudoirs.

For centuries gates and lamps in wrought iron have beautified churches and fine houses, now the modern decorator has come to realize that the strength and delicacy of this material make it suitable for the most elegant pieces of furniture.

There is a renaissance in the working of iron, in many a country, where the smith is learning anew the joy of fine craftsmanship. England, faithful to tradition—yet skilled in its adaptation to modern thought—is producing much work which, if not sensationally modern, yet has a strong and subtle beauty. It may be made to harmonize with many schemes of decoration—Tudor, Spanish, Georgian or ultra-modern. But the amateur should beware of being too ambitious in his demands on the metal. The experienced designer knows that this material will resist any attempt to take liberties with it. The torturing of iron into shapes more natural for other media never produces good results.

J. A. R. Stevenson writes in his delightful book, "The Din of a Smithy": "I am quite certain that any attempt to be clever or exuberant with iron is contrary to its nature. . . ."

The work of Mrs. Emie Shields bears out Mr. Stevenson's contention. She has designed with feminine delicacy, and yet without feminine frills, aware that iron adopts readily the flowing, simple forms of nature.

It was only after a long study of the iron work of the past that Mrs. Shields was able to get that understanding which allows her to design with such success.

Though much of the best produced in England now is based on traditional forms, the adaptations of the metal are more numerous than ever before. A Tudor-style lamp may be made to go with an Elizabethan room, but the skillful decorator will also bring into the scheme wrought iron tables or mirrors, which will harmonize with the old furniture, though such things were unheard of in the past. Anyone who wishes to introduce a quietly original note into a room decorated in almost any style, should consider a glass-topped table with wrought-iron legs.

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Seeded Favorites Reach Men's Final at Longwood—Detroit Tigers Are Due Next

Davis Cup Teams in Final For United States Doubles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 27—The expected national doubles tennis final between Don Budge and Gene Mako, United States, and John Bromwich and Adrian Quist, Australia, became a reality yesterday at the Longwood Cricket Club when the American pair downed the veteran combine of Johnny Van Ryn and Wilmer Allison and the latter team eliminated their Davis Cup team mates, Harry Hopman and Leonard Schwartz.

The men's final really constitutes a preview of the Davis Cup doubles match to be held Sept. 4 at Germantown, Pa. when these two finals teams will meet in the doubles match for the coveted international trophy. They have met as teams in competition on three previous occasions with the Australians winning all three.

Play Four Sets to Win

Budge and Mako received real competition from the veterans and went four sets to win, 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 10—8. The spectators committed themselves in favor of the veterans particularly after their rally beginning with the third set. The other match between the Australians left a rather unfavorable impression. It was obvious that Quist and Bromwich were to win and Hopman, Davis Cup non-playing captain, seemingly tossed away points. Schwartz made a tremendous effort to make a match of it. Neither Quist nor Bromwich were able to "key" themselves up to the occasion.

In the women's doubles played earlier in the day Mme. Rene Mathieu of France and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, upset the strong advance of Australian tennis in the tournaments here by defeating Nancye Wynne and Thelma Coyne 6—4, 6—2. The victims were seeded No. 1 in the foreign rating, but yesterday their court strategy rather than ability beat them.

Mixed Doubles

All but one match in the quarter-finals of the mixed doubles were completed with Mr. and Mrs. Hopman of Australia and Alice Marble and Don Budge winning matches. The match between Allison and Mrs. Van Ryn against Miss Coyne and Bromwich was called because of darkness with the score at 6—2, 2—6, 6—6. Miss Wynne and Quist reached the semifinal the previous day.

The new competition for women known as the national women's veterans doubles, got under way with Mrs. E. B. Corbiere and Mrs. Henry R. Guild reaching the final to face Eleonora Sears and Mrs. George Wightman.

United States Doubles Tennis Championships

Women's Semifinals

Mme Rene Mathieu, France and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland, defeated Nancye Wynne and Thelma Coyne, Australia, 6—4, 6—2.

Men's Semifinals

J Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., and Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Wilmer Allison and Johnny Van Ryn, Austin, Texas, 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 10—8.

Adrian Quist and John Bromwich, Australia, defeated Harry Hopman and Leonard Schwartz, Australia, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hopman, Australia, defeated Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, and Sidney Wood, New York, 6—3, 7—5.

Alice Marble, Beverly Hills, Calif., and J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated Virginia Wolfenden, Los Angeles, and Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., 6—4, 6—3.

Thelma Coyne and John Bromwich, Australia, and Mrs. John Van Ryn and Wilmer Allison, were all square, 6—2, 2—6, 6—6 when match called because of darkness.

Father and Son Semifinals

Howard York, Sr. and Jr., New York, defeated Rowland Evans, Sr. and Jr., Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.

F J. and A W. Sulloway, Concord, N. H., defeated C. C. Felton, Sr. and Jr., Boston, 6—1, 5—4.

Veterans' Semifinals

Lawrence A. Baker, Washington, and John G. McKay, Miami, defeated A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, and S. Jarvis Adams, New York, 6—1, 7—5.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated C. K. and L. W. Shaw, Providence, R. I., 6—3, 6—1.

Veteran Women's Semifinals

Mrs. E. B. Corbiere and Mrs. Henry Guild defeated Mrs. A. Lincoln and Mrs. R. Vicker, 6—1, 6—3.

Eleonora Sears and Mrs. George Wightman defeated Mrs. S. Crawford and Mrs. Bremer, 6—1, 6—0.

Hank Greenberg Aims at Fenway Wall Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Del Baker, successor to Mickey Cochrane, leads his pack of snarling Detroit Tigers into Fenway Park tomorrow for the opening of a brief two-game series with the Red Sox.

It will be a new experience for the locals—playing single games. Ordinarily, Monday's contest would be moved ahead to manufacture a twin bill for Sunday. But as Joe Cronin has run his club through four double-headers with the Indians and White Sox in the short space of five days, a bargain bill tomorrow is unadvisable.

Ahead of Ruth

In the approaching series, Boston is given an opportunity to study the home run progress of Mr. Henry Greenberg, otherwise known as Hank. When the Tiger slugger hit his forty-third recently in Philadelphia, he was nine games ahead of Babe Ruth's record 1927 pace.

Back in that great Yankee season, Babe connected with No. 43 on Aug. 31, in his team's 123d championship engagement. Greenberg's forty-third came on Aug. 23 in Detroit's 114th contest.

Fenway Park was built for a hitter like Hank, but the Red Sox are hoping he will not take advantage. In past seasons, the former Bronx boy has ruined many afternoons for the local club with his bullet drives against and over the wall. This year, however, he has had little "luck" in the Hub park.

Two in Boston

Greenberg collected his first 43 homers by way of 28 in Detroit, three each in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, two in Boston and Cleveland, and one in St. Louis and Washington. He has managed three off Chicago's Johnny Whitehead and another trio facing Lynn Nelson of the Athletics. Two each were made against Lefty Grove, Jimmy Deshong, Spud Chandler, Nelson Potter and Luther Thomas.

It is interesting to note that when Babe Ruth established his sensational record, two of his four-baggers came with the bases loaded—both in the final week. But Greenberg today has equalled that figure and may add more before the curtain has rolled down.

By way of further matching the two records, we find that Ruth hit four in April, as compared to three for Greenberg. Babe made 12 in May, to Hank's nine. The Detroit ace edged the Yankee in June, however, 10 to 9, and had 15 in July to Babe's nine. Ruth also produced nine in August. To date, Greenberg has an even half dozen.

September Rush

Standing between the Tiger first baseman and the crown, however, is the blistering pace set by the great Ruth in September. In the stretch drive he smashed 17, a single-month mark that only last year was broken by Rudy York, another Detroiter. Hank may make it, but he had better hustle.

The Tigers are aiming at fourth place. They jumped up into a tie with Washington for a brief spell, but soon dropped back again to assume the second division leadership. Baker may rally his club into a permanent money berth, although this is doubtful. Del has had no more success with his pitching than did Cochrane.

Following the Bengals, the St. Louis Browns come to Boston. The schedule calls for three singles in a row with Gabby Street's club, beginning on Tuesday. Next Friday is an open date here. On Saturday and Sunday the Bees play three games with the Phillies.

♪ ♪ ♪

The presentation of an automobile to Manager Joe Cronin yesterday by A. F. Rush, district manager of the Kellogg Company, met with approval from the local fans . . . Now an Elbie Fletcher Day is to be held at National League Field, Sept. 18 . . . All persons interested in contributing toward the presentation may forward checks to E. T. O'Neill, 133 Brookline Road, Milton . . . Those Red Sox continue to provide thrills—witness the comeback in yesterday's double-header—after losing 12-2 and trailing 4-0 they won 9-8 in 10 innings in the final . . . Former Bee manager Bill McKechnie took a severe set-back when his Reds lost three straight to the Bees . . . The Casey Stengel outfit won the third game yesterday 6-1.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jimmy Foxx made hit No. 2,000 in major league baseball in the first game of the doubleheader and then banged out No. 36 and 37 home runs in the second affair . . . If Mickey Cochrane should join the Red Sox in any capacity it would be more through friendship and local popularity than need . . . Cronin satisfies all concerned as manager . . . Cash grandstand customers were turned away yesterday at Fenway Park because of the 'Ladies Day' crush.

British Curtis Cup Golf Team Due Tomorrow

The English Curtis Cup Team is arriving in the S. S. Franconia of the Cunard White Star Line, which is due in Boston tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock.

The team consists of Mrs. Andrew M. Holm, holder of the Ladies open championship in Great Britain; Jessie Anderson, a former title holder; Clarrie Tiernan, of Ireland, who held the New Jersey State championship in 1937; Mrs. J. B. Walker, and Elsie Corlett.

Nan Baird and Phyllis Wade, with Mrs. Wallace Williamson, the non-playing captain and manager, complete the team of eight, representing the Ladies Golf Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

The opening matches will be at the Essex County Club Sept. 7th and 8th.

With the exception of Mrs. Walker and Miss Tiernan, it is understood that the other members of the team have not played previously in America. Mrs. Walker obtained a singles victory at Chevy Chase in 1934, and Miss Tiernan was here in 1937.

Hockey Trade

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP)—Chicago's Black Hawks, Stanley Cup hockey champions, announced yesterday Louie Napoleon Trudell, veteran left wing, had been traded to the Montreal Canadiens for Joffre Desilets, 25-year-old rookie right wing. Trudell came to the Hawks in 1933 after nine years of play with Tulsa and St. Paul. Desilets had been with the Canadiens two years.

Third State Title

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 27 (AP)—Kay Sheehan, of Manchester, held her third women's state golf championship today after a 3-and-1 victory over the defending champion, Mrs. Bertha Winter, of Newport, N. H., in the 18-hole final yesterday. Miss Sheehan won the title in 1934 and 1936, Mrs. Winter in 1935 and 1937.

Maritime Golf

TRURO, N. S., Aug. 27 (CP)—Maisie Howard of Halifax yesterday won the Maritime women's golf championship, defeating Truro's Dorothy Holmes 3 and 1. She succeeds Barbara Trites of Bridgewater, N. S., who was eliminated in this year's early play.

Eastern States Final

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27 (AP)—Edna Smith, of Cleveland, won the Eastern States clay court tennis championship yesterday, defeating Bunny Harshaw, Ursinus College athlete, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

Longwood Figures at Ease

By a Staff Photographer

Upper left: Margot Lumb, member of the English team, visiting with Eleonora Sears of Boston, who, with Mrs. George W. Wightman as partner, reached the final of the national women's veteran doubles yesterday. Lower left: Gene Mako and Don Budge, who face the Australians in the men's final today. Right: John Bromwich taking a few pictures of play during tournament.

Hockey Sextets May Do Training At Windsor Rink

WINDSOR, Ont., Aug. 27 (CP)—Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League, Pittsburgh Hornets and Cleveland Barons of the International-American League, will do their pre-season training at Windsor Arena, it was tentatively announced yesterday following a conference in Detroit last night.

The plans will bring the greatest array of hockey talent to Windsor in the history of the Arena. Approximately 75 players will participate in the drilling. An exhibition game between the Barons and Red Wings will be held here Oct. 21.

Last fall, the Cleveland club trained at Winnipeg, in company with New York Rangers and Philadelphia Ramblers, Sutphin said Bill Cook, Barons' manager, would arrive here Oct. 8. Thirty players will be instructed to report Oct. 10.

Arrangements for Red Wings and their Pittsburgh farm hands to use the Windsor Arena remain tentative, however, while the Detroit Olympia negotiates for a rodeo show for early in October. If the show is booked, Pittsburgh players will be ordered to report here Oct. 3. The Arena management said ice would be available Sept. 30.

Sutphin said Windsor was chosen because it was within reach of most of the amateur players slated for tryouts and because the new Cleveland Arena would not be available the first two weeks in October.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Don Gutteridge, Cardinals—Hit two triples and double, driving on four runs, including the winning tally, in 7-6 defeat of Giants.

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees, and Frankie Pytlak, Indians—Di Maggio drove in seven runs with homer, two doubles and single in opener win; Pytlak sent five runs across in nightcap with homer, triple and single.

Clay Bryant, Cubs—Held Dodgers to 10 hits and hit homer himself for 7-3 victory.

Gerry Walker, White Sox, and Pinky Higgins, Red Sox—Walker hit triple, two doubles, and drove in six runs in 12-2 opener win; Higgins' tenth-inning single sent deciding run across for 9-8 nightcap edge.

Johnny Lanning, Bees—Stopped Reds with seven hits for 6-1 victory.

Al Benton, Tigers—Whipped Senators 9-3 with nine hits.

Al Smith, Phillies—Held Pirates to seven hits for eight innings for 6-4 victory.

Bob Johnson, Athletics, and Don Heffner, Browns — Johnson hit homer, two singles, drove in one run and scored three in opener victory; Heffner's two doubles sent two runs across in 6-4 nightcap win.

Nova Scotia Tennis

HALIFAX, Aug. 27 (AP)—Don McDiarmid of Ottawa and R. C. "Red" Haire of Garden City, N. Y., entered finals of the Nova Scotia tennis tournament yesterday. McDiarmid, Eastern Canada singles champion and top-seeded player in the tournament, defeated Bevil Piers of Halifax in a semifinal match, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4. Haire played a strong offensive game against youthful Gordon Bauld of Halifax to win 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 6—1.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

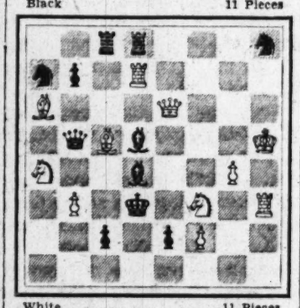
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Aug. 27, 1938

Problem No. 2065

By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

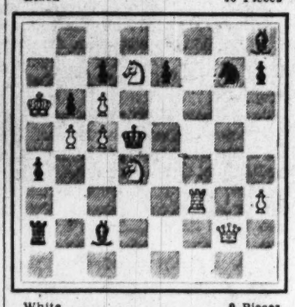
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Two-Move Cross-Check, 1937 N. A. Problem Composing Contest.)

Problem No. 2066

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, Three-Moves, 1937 N. A. Problem Composing Contest.) Recent prize winners by composers featured in the series of selections by American composers.

Solutions to Problems

No. 2063. K-R8

No. 2064. 1. P-Q4 KtxP
2. Kt-B4
1. ——— Kt-B5
2. KtxKtch
1. ——— Kt-Kt8
2. BxP
1. ——— BxRP
2. KxP

End-Game No. 421. White wins: 1 RxQP, PxR; 2 KtxQP, P-KR3; 3 QxP, BxP; 4 PxPch, K-Kt2; 5 BxPch, KxP; 6 Q-R7ch, B-Kt2; 7 QxBch, K-K3; 8 Q-K7ch, K-B4; 9 B-Q3 mate.

End-Game No. 422

Black 14 Pieces

White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

(Grigoriieff-Morton, Chicago, 1937. The former missed a direct win and eventually lost 40 moves later.)

Notes

Arnold S. Denker, of the Manhattan Chess Club, won the 1938 New York State Championship, just concluded at Cazenovia.

V. Pirc, Yugoslav master, won a German tournament at Bad Harzburg shortly after the conclusion of the Noordwijk (Holland) triumph of Eliskases. Second was Bogoljubow. Eliskases tied for fourth. At Noordwijk, Pirc finished third.

Dr. Alekhine will play in the Premier Tournament of the Plymouth (England) Jubilee Congress, to be held Sept. 5 to 10, along with P. List, R. M. Bruce, Miss V. Menchik, H. V. Mallison, P. S. Milner-Barry, Sir G. A. Thomas, and G. S. Wheatcroft.

The Spielmann-Keres game at Noordwijk brought two attacking players together in an interesting French Defense. The veteran Spielmann overstepped himself at his fourteenth move when he offered an inviting P sacrifice. This the youthful Keres wisely declined, and with impressive counter-strokes soon had things all his way.

French Defense

Spielmann	Keres	Spielmann	Keres
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	15 PxKtP	Kt(Q2)xP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 PxPch	QxP
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	17 Kt-Kt5	Q-B3
4 P-K5	KKt-Q2	18 R-B	Kt-Kt5(c)
5 P-B4(a)	P-QB4	19 Q-B3	QxKtch
6 PxP	Kt-QB3	20 K-Q	Q-Kt2
7 P-QR3	BxP	21 Q-K2	R-B
8 Q-Kt4	P-KKt3	22 RxRch	KxR
9 Kt-B3	P-QR3	23 KtxPch	BxKt
10 B-Q3	P-QKt4	24 QxB	Kt-B7ch
11 P-QKt4	B-R2	25 K-K	KtxBch
12 P-KR4	P-KR4	26 PxKt and White resigned.	
13 Q-Kt3	Q-K2		
14 P-B5(b)	B-Kt!		

(a) Perhaps White should first play QKt-K2, so as to be able to back up his center with P-QB3.

(b) Aggressive play, ingeniously countered. Dr. Euwe suggests that White might attempt to occupy his Q4 with one of his knights.

(c) The beginning of the end. White now loses material.

Ted West and Mrs. Peters Crowned King and Queen of the Trapshooters

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 27 (AP)—Ortello William (Ted) West, county highway superintendent from Coshocton, Ohio, won the Grand American Handicap trapshoot yesterday and Mrs. George Peters of Springfield, Ohio, won the feminine division of the clay target world series.

The king and queen of the traps were forced into extra heats to take the laurels. West defeated Parr Rhines, hardware merchant of Marseilles, Ill., in a shootoff 23 to 22 after they had knotted at 99 of 100 in the big classic to outshoot a field of 811.

West was making his eighth start in the big meet, while Rhines' attempt was his first in big time.

Mrs. Peters had to shoot it out with Mrs. Lela Hall, four-time national clay target champion from Strasburg, Mo., after they had knotted at 93 of 100. The champion of the Ohio women, cracked 24 in the shootoff while Mrs. Hall, twice winner of the Women's Grand, broke but 22.

Mrs. Peters is the daughter of Charles (Sparrow) Young, who scored an equally startling victory in 1926 when he cracked 100 in a row from the 23-yard mark to capture the Grand American.

The new Grand American king said he had been shoting at clay targets for the last 17 years, but had never before won anything worth having. His victory yesterday was worth in the neighborhood of $3,000.

Mrs. Peters broke more than her illustrious dad, who cracked 87 from the 22-yard line in a vain attempt to become the first person in history to repeat in the "Grand."

Nine other former champions who also fell by the wayside were F. G. Carroll, Brecksville, Ohio, 93; B. F. Cheek, Clinton, Ind., 93; L. G. Dana, Derrick City, Pa., 92; Walter Beaver, Conshohocken, Pa., 86; A. E. Sheffield, Dixon, Ill., 88; Mose Newman, Sweetwater, Texas, 93; I. Andrews, Spartansburg, S. C., 86; Mark Arle, Champaign, Ill., 94, and Mark Hootman, Hicksville, Ohio, 88.

Rimmer Defends

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Aug. 27 (CP)—Jimmy Rimmer of Ashburn, Halifax, successfully defended his maritime professional golf title yesterday when he grossed 298 for 72-holes of medal play over the Riverside par-70 golf course. Vernon Balch of the home course took second place with 311.

Softball Exhibition

TORONTO, Aug. 26 (CP)—Briggs softball team of Detroit, billed as World's champions, won 7-2 over Toronto Riversides in an exhibition game at the Canadian National Exhibition last night. Chet Tornacki limited the Toronto team to two hits.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	69	46	.600
New York	65	51	.560
Chicago	65	53	.551
Cincinnati	64	54	.542
Boston	57	58	.496
Brooklyn	53	62	.457
St. Louis	53	63	.457
Philadelphia	37	75	.330

Results Aug. 26

Boston 6, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 7, New York 6.

Performances Outdo Lack Of Archers in Championship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fifty-eighth Annual National Archery Association championship meet held at the Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 8-12, was featured by the outstanding performances of four archers, between whom 10 N. A. A. records were shattered and two others equaled! The records held by Gilman Keasey, Mrs. Gladys Hammer, Mrs. Olive Besco Layer, Robert Goldich and Madeline Taylor, dating as far back as 1931, fell by the wayside.

Successful Defense

Attractive Jean Tenney of Clear Springs, Md., a teacher of Physical Education in Hagerstown, Md., taking special summer courses at the University of California and the only Eastern entry among the women—not only successfully defended her title which she won last year at Lancaster, Pa., but in the process pushed up five records and equaled another! Her Single National Round of 72-492 added 21 points to the record; her Double National Round of 143-939 added 56 points; her Double Columbia Round score of 144-1088 added 6 points; her 72-550 in the Single Columbia equaled the mark set by Mrs. Layer several years ago; and her 177-1271 added 23 points in the Double Ladies' American Round. In both the 30 and 40 yard distances she made "perfect ends" of six arrows in the Gold. Miss Tenney has the unique record of having competed in only two NAA tournaments—both of which she has won—and with world records too!

In second place came the veteran Mrs. Beatrice S. Hodgson of San Pedro, Calif., with National Rounds of 72-424 and 72-460 and Columbia Rounds of 72-516 and 72-530 which would have won most of the championships of recent years. However, the greatest interest in the performance of this former national champion was the fact that she shot throughout the entire tournament, which included eight rounds of 600 arrows without a miss.

Two years ago Mrs. Layer of Toronto, Canada, astonished the archery world by not missing an arrow in six rounds in which she shot. Mrs. Hodgson was NAA champion in 1928 and last year topped the group of leading 100 archers of the country, based on their best tournament scores, and was considered the most serious contender for the title this year.

Placed Third

Mrs. Ilda Hanchett of Inglewood, Calif., placed third within 67 points of second place—she was the national champion in 1932, while Mrs. Hammer of Los Angeles, Calif., NAA champion in 1936 and runner-up last year, finished in ninth place. Mrs. Ruth W. Hodgert of Modesto, Calif., champion in 1935, had to be content with 20th place among the 47 women who competed for the title.

The performance of Pat Chambers of Portland, Ore., in the men's division, which included 83 stars from many parts of the United States—was outstanding particularly in the Single and Double York Rounds in which he smashed decisively the records set in 1936 by G. Keasey. Never before at a national meet has an archer been able to push the mark over 800, and yet Chambers in winning the national title this year made 123-801 in his First York and 139-813 in his second round, thus setting up two new world records of 139-813 for the Single and 262-1614 for the Double York Rounds! Previously this year Chambers had won the Pacific Northwestern and Oregon nState titles, but this was his first appearance at a national meet. Incidentally, he scored a "perfect end" of six Golds at 60 yards, a particularly rare achievement at such distance.

Larry Hughes of Los Angeles, Calif., and M. E. Spansel of Berkeley, Calif., finished second and third, respectively, with but 36 points separating them. Both of these archers ranked high among the best of the country last year. Hughes led all others, while Spansel would have placed fourth based on their best tournament scores during that year. Ranking in third and fourth place among the leading 100 archers last year were Gilman Keasey of Corvallis, Ore., thrice NAA champion, and Russ G. Hoogerhyde of Northbrook, Ill., five times national champion, neither one of whom were on hand this year to bid again for the coveted title.

Spectacular Shooting

The spectacular shooting of 14-year old Sonny Johns of Tacoma, Wash., was equally brilliant in his division. There were eight junior boys and three junior girls competing. This youngster shooting in his first National made 90.698 in the Single Junior American Round—some 44 points better than the NAA record set up last year by Bobbie Goldich of Newtonville, Mass.—while his Double Junior American Round of 180-1.356 exceeded the old mark by 75 points! His senior American Round of 90-638 had he shot with the senior division would have found him in about eighth place.

In the Flight Shooting, Curtis Hill of Dayton, Ohio, was the only one to successfully defend his title. In the freestyle event he shot 610yds. 4in., which was within 4yds. 2in. of the NAA record set by himself previously. Homer Prouty of Portland, Ore., dean of flight shooting experts, bowed to Gene Warnick of Portland, Ore.—a team mate in the Regular Style event who made 462yds. 1ft. 9in. to win that event. Mrs. Millie Hill of Dayton, Ohio, champion last year in the Regular Style for women, lost by 6yds. to Glendolene Vinyard of Gandby, Ore., who shot 345yds. 1ft. 6in. David L. Davidson of Tulare, Calif., led the Flight Shoot Division among the Juniors with 301yds. 2in.

The Team Shoot was won by the Greenwood archers with a score of 382-2,440 for the men, while the Ahwahnee archers were first with 376-2, 192 for women. The Clout Shoot winners were: Beatrice Hodgson, 36-272; Larry Hughes 36-286; Myrtle Longley of San Jose, Calif., the Junior Girl champion 36-254. There were 141 archers attending the National this year somewhat below expectations but the scores more than made up for any disappointment in the small attendance.

Officials

The newly elected directors were William M. Folberth, Sr., of Cleveland, Ohio; Joseph M. Kloss of Oakland, Calif., and E. Hill Turnock of Wilkensburg, Pa. The next annual championship will be held on the State Fair Grounds adjoining the State Agricultural College at St. Paul, Minn. Earl G. Lee of Minneapolis, Minn., was elected president of the N. A. A. The East was represented by Louis C. Smith of Newton Centre, Mass., who attended the National this year in San Francisco in his capacity of secretary of the National Archery Association; Edmund R. Tuebner, Jr., of Horsham, Pa., one of the Board of Governors of the N. A. A. and president this last year of the Eastern Archery Association; Proctor Wetherill of Ardmore, Pa., and Jean A. Tenney of Clear Springs, Md., the lady champion; Mrs. Chester A. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Midwest was also well represented. Tuebner and Wetherill flew out to the Coast and back to attend the meet.

Tiller Talk

By Wendell Adams Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Labor Day week-end regatta at Winthrop the only major yachting attraction on the horizon, and that a week hence Boston Bay sailors continue their interclub racing tomorrow, this time under the banners of the Wollaston Yacht Club.

Yachting of a big-time nature in home waters takes another week's layoff next week with the only action coming from the annual three-day Winthrop regatta held jointly by the Winthrop and the Cottage Park Yacht Clubs.

Once past Labor Day, international yachting enters the picture with the Thirty Square Meter Challenge by the Swedish sailors being held off the Beverly Yacht Club of Marion.

Although regatta doldrums exist around Boston waters after tomorrow's interclub at Wollaston, the annual and increasingly popular Roosevelt Bowl races start Monday off the Beverly Y. C., and last through Wednesday. This series will help the committee in picking the United States representatives against Sweden in the international series held after Labor Day.

Meanwhile, tomorrow's interclub at Wollaston holds great interest for the small-boat racers around Boston. Inasmuch as Wollaston holds but one regatta a year, winner's in each of the many classes will result after long, competitive struggles.

As usual, the Indian Class is in the spotlight, and after 32 starters in last Sunday's Southie engagement, tomorrow's race should set a new Indian fleet record for interclub racing.

This year at Marblehead's Race Week, the class set the record of 38 starters, but without the Newburyport Indians, a fleet of such proportions is impossible at interclubs. However, close to 35 should range near that windward end of the starting line.

With four interclubs to go, Paul McCoombs' Kickapoo holds a nice lead of 13 points over Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona. Wiwona picked up two points on Kickapoo last Sunday by gaining a first while the Johnny McAleer-skippered craft was third.

Mohawk and Lark are the nearest Indians to the two leaders, but have but an outside chance of catching either Wiwona or Kickapoo.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	80	37	.684
Boston	66	47	.584
Cleveland	65	50	.565
Washington	60	58	.508
Detroit	58	59	.496
Chicago	49	63	.437
Philadelphia	42	74	.362
St. Louis	41	73	.360

Results Aug. 26

Chicago 12, Boston 2.
Boston 9, Chicago 8, 10 innings.
New York 15, Cleveland 9.
Cleveland 8, New York 5.
Philadelphia 11, St. Louis 6.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 9, Washington 3.

Yankees Alone In League Race For Opposition

By the Associated Press

It is being suggested around and about that Messrs. Ford Frick and Will Harridge get those Yankees to take up tatting between April and October next year, while the 15 other so-called big league clubs hold an elimination to decide the victims for Gehrig & Co. in the '39 World Series.

The idea may not seem completely silly, if you take a look at what are laughingly called the American and National League pennant races this year.

Consider, for example, the National League chase of recent weeks, which finds the first four clubs separated by only 6½ games, and all of them apparently doing their best to educate the folks in how not to win the flag.

Not Even Close

Then look at the American League, where the Yankees are a mere 12 games out in front. Not one team has picked up so much as a game on the Yanks in two weeks.

Turning once more to the National League, you have the Cubs momentarily coming to life to regain third place with a 7-3 victory over the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday for a winning streak of four straight, but the logical question is, "How long will it last?"

And cast a glance at the Pittsburgh Pirates. Given an odds-on chance of winning the pennant in the last month, the Bucs not only have dropped three straight to the last-place Phillies, but dropped them to veteran pitchers. Thursday Wild Bill Hallahan beat them and yesterday Lefty Al Smith took a 6-4 decision—and he, like Hallahan, hadn't won a game previously this season.

After you've enjoyed your laugh at that one, have another on those once rude Reds from Cincinnati, who became just as amiable in going down for the third straight time before Boston's "No-Punch" Bees, 6—1, on Johnny Lanning's seven hitter.

Kicked Game Away

Bill Terry's second-place Giants succeeded in kicking away a ball game to the Cardinals as the Gas-Housers came through, 7—6, on a run in the ninth.

All this left the Pirates still holding a 4½-game lead over the Giants, with the Cubs a game farther back and the Reds one more length to the bad.

The Yankees split with the Cleveland Indians in their fourth-straight twin bill, winning the opener, 15-9, on the seven runs Joe Di Maggio batted in, and dropping the nightcap, 8-5, to Willis Hudlin's flinging. But Boston's second-place Red Sox did nothing about closing the gap, for their best was an even break in a pair with the White Sox. Ted Lyons took the opener, 12-2, and Jimmy Foxx whacked two homers in Boston's 9-8 nightcap win.

The Detroit Tigers came a game nearer the first division with a 9-3 margin over Washington, and the Athletics retained their slim percentage hold on seventh place by splitting with the Browns, taking the opener 11-6 and giving the Brownies the afterpiece 6-4.

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The Home Forum

A Letter From Mr. Maploony

IF MR. MAPLOONY had come to me and said: "Tomorrow I start on my vacation," I should have been floored with surprise.

For Mr. Maploony's vacations always occur next month. That they are precious to him is indisputable. The mere mention of going away lights up his face and gives me an idea of what he looked like in boyhood. The adventure of it, one gathers, is his peak in Darien from which he looks outward over the purple Pacific of his dreams. The first time I observed his exuberance over the coming holiday I was worried lest he vacate altogether, throw over his Government position for a trip to Samoa, or try to scale Mt. McKinley, or even buy a farm.

Yet he did not leave Washington. When the same flourishes came to nothing the second summer of our acquaintance, I began to smell a rat. My friend was too content with his daily round. Like an habituated jailbird, he could not face an abrupt freedom. He refused to be paroled into a wider orbit. I saw that, if I didn't do something about it, our stout Cortez might never even climb the side of his daily rut. Habit is a lullaby. Mr. Maploony's job is a hammock. Put the two together and you can prophesy the decline and fall of a good man into a dreamless slumber.

* * *

LAST YEAR I went about his salvation in the normal way. I exhorted. I made suggestions. "Do get out of this," I said. "Go to Atlantic City. Go anywhere. I'll give you a card to the Club at Lake Placid, if you like. With a few hundred miles' perspective, you'll see these ant-tracks you've been making for what they are."

He was enchanted. He asked innumerable questions, and got timetables. I went off on my own holiday, happy in thinking of his delight. And then, on returning, I found that he had gone nowhere. He had compromised by walking a different way to work for three days. That's what hammocks can do.

So this year I went about the campaign more subtly. Some friends of mine take a cottage at the Lake Placid Club every summer and invite their friends to enjoy it with them. They are substantial people who accomplish a great deal of good in a quiet way. The moment I laid bare the facts about Mr. Maploony, the invitation came. Then I told my friend that I had taken the liberty of accepting for him.

* * *

TO CURTAIL A week's argument, I won. I shattered his defences. I got the timetables this time, and I put him on the train. As a final act of strategy, I said: "Don't write. You can tell me all about it when you get back." I said this because I wanted nothing so much as a letter, for a reason I shall presently disclose.

For two weeks I heard nothing and then received a characteristic card from his hostess. "Thank you *so* much for sending us this delightful man. We are enjoying every minute of his stay." A day or so later came the envelope addressed in Mr. Maploony's small careful writing. The letter was equally characteristic:

"Dear Friend,

"In spite of your final instructions, I take my pen in hand. I am sitting on the northeast corner of the porch, in full view of the Sentinels. The family and our guests have gone to the golf tea, but my social talents are not yet cultivated to the degree that I can give up the quiet of these pines for miscellaneous conversation with strangers. Harpo, their dog, agrees with me. He sits at my feet, hoping that I will walk him up Cobble. He considers that is my excuse for being here. It is a compliment, let me tell you, because Harpo is chary of his invitations. He is as exclusive, in fact, as a Newport dowager in fiction. The society column in the newspapers would be really distinguished, I venture, if edited by dogs.

"I can never thank you enough for bringing this invitation about. Your friends could get Ph. D.'s in the host and hostess category. Ralph got up early to meet my train and in a minute had me feeling like a combination of old friend and visiting celebrity, all in a quiet unnoticeable way. And Helen has the same art of making you believe that you've grown up with the family and could say what you wanted for dinner.

"Not that one needs to make any suggestions here. I guess Rose, the cook, could walk off with the Nobel Prize for poetry; as expressed in cake and waffles, I mean. When I think of getting back to eating in our cafeteria, I shudder. Why do we look down on the Goths, I wonder? Not because of canned pineapple, I hope. Or hotel toast. It's funny that simple food can be spoiled in so many ways, isn't it? The Government goes up and down the country, wringing its hands over the destruction of our natural resources, and never a word about leathery omelets! What they ought to do is license cooks. More of our natural resources must be destroyed in kitchens every twenty-four hours than all the floods and earthquakes can ruin in a year. But I didn't mean to get started on this.

* * *

"I SEE MORE of Fizz than the others, because we have been climbing together. He'll say at breakfast: 'Well, Maploony, let's take it easy today.' And then we climb three mountains. I've done the Range! Five peaks in one day. Tell that on Pennsylvania Avenue. We did MacIntyre yesterday, and I wish you could have been along. The clouds were rounded piles of glory. The glisten of them took the eye, but their shapes took the imagination. I think we who pay attention to beauty at all, are most captivated by the beauty that has an ascending quality. The Washington Monument probably goes straighter to the heart than the Lincoln Memorial even.

"I have a certain hesitation in starting off on one of these heaven-assailing tours of Fizz's. I fear the brutish work ahead and forget the blessings that are its flower: the relaxation, the view, the conversation. There is no bad news on a mountain. I wonder I have never come here before. I love the quiet companionability of these forested ranges and their valleys and lakes. I don't need the Himalayas at all.

"I haven't said a word about the swimming or the people or the Club. It is a little cosmos of its own. I'd like to lead an exploring party here someday. You can meet the world in its lobby. I got to know a Swiss bobsledder and a Norwegian ski-jumper and an Italian genius from East Boston. He's sixteen and plays the violin the way Orpheus might have played it if he'd studied harder. Like me, he had been invited into this enchantment. He'd never seen a mountain, and Harpo and I took him up Cobble. His dark Italian eyes . . . well, you can't describe his joy in that beauty any more than I can describe how his playing moves you, takes you out of your room-and-board existence into the original sunlight. He had read *Treasure Island* nine times, he told me. All boy, I thought, until I heard him play. He will be great, because he is great now. It is only a question of unfolding. But what a world of consecration in that *only*!

"So again I thank you. To think I might have missed all this because, in my regulated state, the chore of getting off to buy a pair of white flannels seemed so insuperable! R. W. was right when he said that our chief want in life is somebody who can make us do what we can. This is the service of a friend. Maybe I can send you off to the New Hebrides someday in return.

Yours ever,
J. V. M."

I put down the letter in a more than contented mood. He was not only enjoying it, not only benefiting by it. That went without saying. But he had made next summer's work infinitely easier for me. I would put that letter safely away. And next August, when he had forgotten, when he began to rationalize that rut of his and argue and postpone, would I get it out! Would I!

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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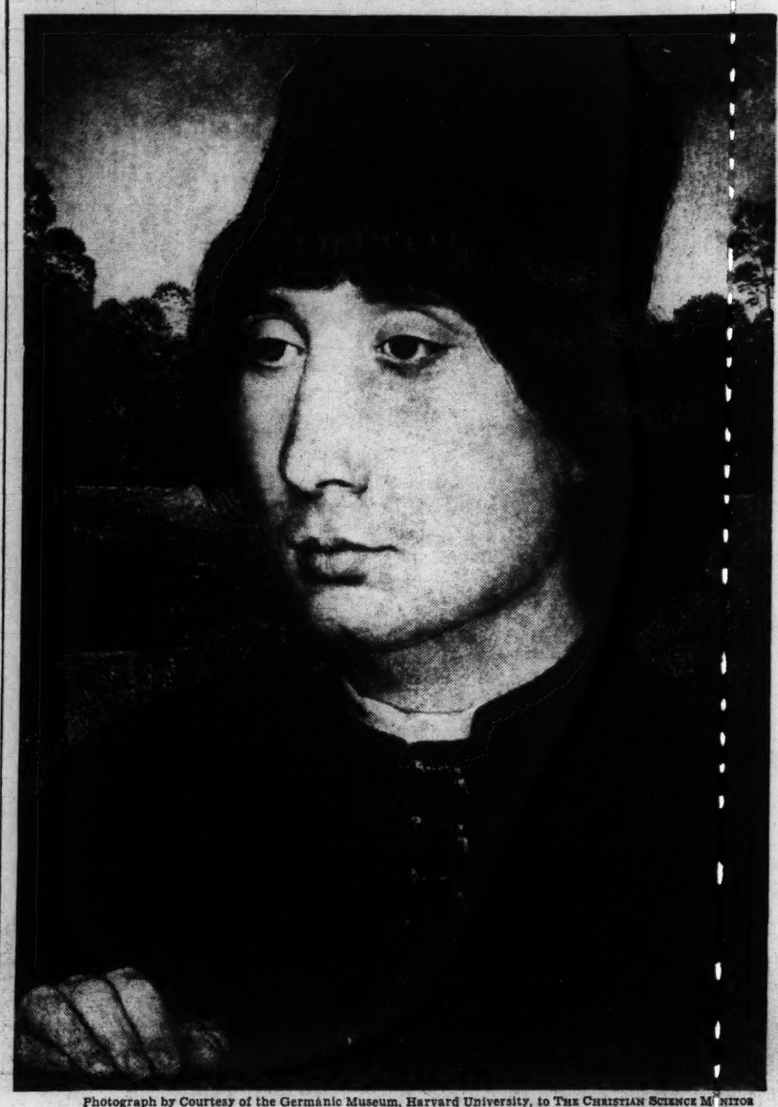
On John Ridd's Farm

I HAD never been to Exmoor before, and it was an adventure that influenced my whole life. We arrived at Minehead with the April sunshine splashing down on the pavements, and with daffodils in flower in every garden. . . .

It was nearly five o'clock in the afternoon before we reached the top of Porlock Hill. It was one of those spring evenings that seem as cool as a mossy grotto, when all life appears suddenly wideawake like a little girl talking to herself in her nursery cot. The landlord of the Ship Inn stepped brisk and gay along his narrow office-passage, now no longer darkened by doors closed against winds and sleet. Boys were out in the dewy lanes playing and calling, and the first petals of flowers were beginning to fall upon the first white dust. My mood as I rested by my brother's side on the top of Porlock Hill was one of utter happiness. Lying in the heather, I had in my mind no vision of the place to which the cart, not yet to be seen at the crest of the steep road, was about to carry us; I only was aware that the evening sky seemed wider in its circumference than I had ever known it in South Somerset, extending its celestial hoop far off over the wild enfolded hills, and far over a broad sea of speedwell-blue, emphatic of life's fortunate freedoms.

We reached the farm at twilight. While our evening meal was preparing I had time to run out and stand on the bridge to watch the trout poised in the clean water below. Day and night the sound of the river was audible in John Ridd's farm. In the afternoons when the baker called, energetic and with no time for thoughts other than those connected with his business, the unending melody continued, and when I waked in the small hours, curled up beside my brother on a huge feather bed, I would hear it still. . . .

That first evening meal in the old farm I have never forgotten. A deep dish of Devonshire cream, and a loaf of brown bread with lightly boiled fresh eggs, were set before us on a lamp-lit, tea-laid table in a room smelling of the peat fire glowing red on the open hearth; indeed, the smell of burning peat permeated the whole room—the curtains smelt of it, the Devonshire cream tasted of it! — LLEWELYN POWYS, in "Somerset Essays." (London: John Lane, The Bodley Head.)



Photograph by Courtesy of the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG MAN: *A Painting by Hans Memlinc*

HANS MEMLINC is associated with the great school of Flemish painters. Born about 1430, he went to Bruges to live in 1465. He is best known for his portrayals of sacred themes, and for a great number of splendid portraits.

This "Portrait of a Young Man" which hangs in the Accademia in Venice has sometimes been attributed to Antonello da Messina. The Italian had studied the Flemish technique of oil paint and undoubtedly was strongly influenced by the Flemish.

Memlinc's portraits run to a certain style. The women have wistful expressions, and they are modestly but exquisitely adorned. Memlinc was close enough to the medieval to experience a particular delight in ornament and he painted it with the precision of a goldsmith. Memlinc's men have been characterized by their thoughtful expressions and their moods of sadness, for their gentle and rather humble attitude. In this portrait, the model is seen in a three-quarter view, his hand resting on a balcony, and his expression thoughtful and peaceful.

Island Walk

BEFORE me down the island road
The fog recedes as if I strode

Within a sphere which moved with me
Between the moorland and the sea.

Under the mist of morning, gray
As tarnished silver spreads the bay.

Crossing my path, a green snake goes
Beneath the clover and the rose.

A pine lifts like a steeple there,
Its dark bells silent on the air,

While in the grasses of the ground
The lilies hush their orange sound.

The houses climb the hill ahead.
Curled at his door the dog lies red

As any fox; and one by one
The old men come to seek the sun.

They sit beside the store, their lips
Savoring talk of fishing ships.

Leaning upon their canes, they steep
Themselves in the slow tide of sleep.

And if they see me when I pass,
It is but dimly, in a glass.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

Die göttliche Wirklichkeit des Lebens

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WAS ist das Geheimnis der Gelassenheit, der Fröhlichkeit, der echten Freudigkeit, die die Christlichen Wissenschafter widerspiegeln in einer Welt, wo Furcht, Unzufriedenheit und Mutlosigkeit zu herrschen scheinen? Wieso können sie angesichts scheinbarer materieller Widerwärtigkeit und Disharmonie Vertrauen, Gleichgewicht und Zuversicht ausdrücken? Das Geheimnis ist einfach. Es ist das „gottselige Geheimnis"; denn durch die von Mary Baker Eddy entdeckte und gegründete Christliche Wissenschaft ist die vollständige und beweisbare Erkenntnis der Allmacht Gottes und des Einsseins des Menschen mit Gott enthüllt.

Die Anwendung der Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft trägt allen, die bestrebt sind, ihre Regeln zu beweisen, reichen Gewinn ein. Sie schärft gottähnlicheres Denken, reineres Leben und tiefere Hingebung an die Lehren Christi Jesu ein. Sie lehrt ihre Anhänger geistig hören und sehen. Sie enthüllt die Nichtsheit des sogenannten Bösen oder der Materie. Sie bestätigt die erhabene Erklärung im 19. Kapitel der Offenbarung des Johannes: „Und ich hörte wie eine Stimme einer großen Schar und wie eine Stimme großer Wasser und wie eine Stimme starker Donner, die sprachen: Halleluja! denn der allmächtige Gott hat das Reich eingenommen". Durch Befolgung der Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft erlangen ihre Anhänger den wahren Sinn der Gelassenheit, des Vertrauens und des Friedens, eben den Lohn, den die Bibel allen verheißt, die Gott lieben.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft legt die Tatsachen des wahren Daseins dar. Sie enthüllt den Menschen als geistig und vollkommen, als das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes. Daher kann der wirkliche Mensch, da Gott das unendlich Gute und der Mensch Sein genaues Gleichnis ist, das Böse nicht kennen. Somit erkennt man, daß man in seinem wahren Sein im Reich des Geistes, im allgegenwärtigen Reich Gottes, lebt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft vertreibt die menschliche Unkenntnis Gottes und Seiner Gesetze. Da es der Hauptzweck der Wahrheit ist, sich zu erklären, wird das natürliche Ergebnis erweiterten geistigen Blicks eines Menschen in harmonischeren Zuständen des täglichen Lebens kund. Wie die Tatsachen des wahren Seins materielle Unwahrheit, die einst für wirklich gehalten wurde, verdrängen, so wird die Menschheit von selbst auferlegten Annahmen wie Verzagtheit und Unglückseligkeit befreit. Immer mehr weicht der zeitliche Irrtumstraum dem Verständnis der ewigen Wahrheit. Trotzdem ist während dieses ganzen geistigen Fortschritts in der menschlichen Erfahrung im Reiche des Geistes nichts geändert worden; denn an der Wirklichkeit kann nichts verbessert werden. Aber das menschliche Denken ist erleuchtet und höhergehoben worden. Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 470 und 471 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Die Beziehungen von Gott und Mensch, von dem göttlichen Prinzip und der Idee, sind in der Wissenschaft unzerstörbar; und die Wissenschaft kennt weder Abfall von der Harmonie noch Rückkehr zur Harmonie, sondern sie vertritt die Ansicht, daß die göttliche Ordnung oder das geistige Gesetz, demzufolge Gott und alles, was Er schafft, vollkommen und ewig ist, in seiner ewigen Geschichte unverändert geblieben ist".

Viele glauben heute, daß sie sich in unglücklichen Verhältnissen befinden, denen sie nicht entrinnen können. Zu jedem beunruhigten Herzen kommt die liebevolle Botschaft der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Sie sagt: Richte den Blick auf das Licht der unveränderlichen Güte und Liebe Gottes hin! Widerstehe jedem Gedanken des Bösen; weigere dich, es zu fürchten! Verneine die Materie und ihre sogenannten Gesetze, weil du weißt, daß Gott, der Geist, alles ist und immer sein wird! Weise jeden Vorwand des fleischlichen sogenannten Gemüts, daß Krankheit oder Sünde nicht überwunden werden könne, zurück! Gottes Kind ist nicht unfähig gemacht, ist nicht der Sklave eines fleischlichen Leibes, ist nicht arm, nicht schwach, entmutigt, einsam, ist nicht ein erfolgloser Mensch oder ein Sünder. In Wirklichkeit ist der Mensch, wie er es von jeher war, Gottes geliebtes und glückliches Kind, das immer von Ihm geschützt wird. Vertraue auf Seine Allheit und Güte! Ungeachtet der Schwere einer Anfechtung wird der Irrtum verschwinden, wenn du dich unerschütterlich an die Wahrheit hältst, und Du wirst in der Freiheit, die dir als Sohn Gottes gehört, frohlocken können.

Heute können alle einigermaßen verstehen, daß unser himmlischer Vater immer gegenwärtig ist. Brauchen wir, da wir dies wissen, zu fürchten, was morgen geschehen mag? Da das Böse eine von Gottes Reich der Wirklichkeit ganz ausgeschlossene Trugsvorstellung ist, also tatsächlich nicht besteht, ist es des Fortschritts unfähig.

Einer, der Heilung suchte, schreibt in einem neulich veröffentlichten Zeugnis im *Christian Science Sentinel:* „Plötzlich erwachte ich zu der Tatsache, daß ich, solange ich glaubte, ich befinde mich in etwas, woraus ich herauskommen müsse, darin bleiben würde; denn meine Erfahrung ist einfach die Vergegenständlichung meines Denkens. Sobald ich mir klarmachte und an der Tatsache festhielt, daß ich nie in etwas anderem gewesen war als in dem Reich der Harmonie—in der Gegenwart Gottes, wo Freude die Fülle ist'—und daß ich daher aus nichts herauszukommen brauchte, mit andern Worten, daß ich schon daraus heraus war, da ich nie darin gewesen war, kam die Heilung".

Die göttliche Wissenschaft wird die Menschheit Schritt für Schritt von allem Glauben an eine Gott entgegengesetzte Macht befreien. Daher ist die schließliche Erlösung des Menschengeschlechts gewiß. Jesus sagte (Luk. 12, 32): „Fürchte dich nicht, du kleine Herde! denn es ist eures Vaters Wohlgefallen, euch das Reich zu geben". Gott ist von Ewigkeit zu Ewigkeit, und der Mensch, Sein wahres Bild und Gleichnis, ist immerdar eins mit Ihm. Dieses „gottselige Geheimnis" ist also die göttliche Wirklichkeit des Lebens.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Discovering Beethoven

AT THE start of my musical journey, stands a little salon piece of Chopin's, which led on to the discovery of music of sensuous beauty and thrilling expressiveness. The second stage began when a performance of "Tristan und Isolde" burst the boundaries within which Chopin was supreme; music became more serious, life-size, claimed me more deeply. Now I come for the third time to the frontier of a new country, and again there is a memorable landmark.

One day there arrived by accident in a box of music-rolls one I had never heard nor heard of. It was the *Adagio sostenuto* of the "Grosse Sonate für das Hammerklavier," Opus 106. I tried it after a while without a glimmer of expectation. I thought I knew the sort. These large-titled, little-known works—it would be dull, obscure, or empty, pretentious stuff. I cannot remember of course (I wish I could), but I really think that when I played the opening bars I must have dimly heard Beethoven's voice for the first time. I know I was enormously impressed and subdued by the first playing. Thereafter I could not get away from it. Sometimes I would hurry home to play it, and put it on with fingers that almost trembled. . . . Later I read a book on Beethoven, and found I had come into line at last with the word of authority: "one of the supreme things in all music," this movement was called.

So I arrived at Beethoven, not without a feeling that I was the last that ever burst into that well-known sea. Looking back, I think it must have been the sheer size of this particular movement that overcame me. Is there anything else in music that carries such a sense of vastness? With the first grave steps one enters a cathedral of sound of such immense and solemn grandeur that it must touch with awe even the philistine who has wandered in. The massive depth of the part-writing, the soaring heights, dim and soft though the revelation of them is, are the very thunder of beauty . . . I know it is not easy to believe that any one capable of saying what I had said about the *Appassionata* could get much out of Opus 106, and it not even decently played. But there is the fact, one was simply bowed down at last before the thing unchallengeably great, which no imagined comparison could dwarf. You might like to know that my landlady came into my room one night after I had been playing it, wanting to know what was that wonderful music she had heard several times lately. She had been listening to it all alone. Her eyes were wet. She had a strong musical susceptibility, but out of all my daily hours of strumming I never knew her to inquire about anything else in particular.—J. D. M. ROKKE, in "A Musical Pilgrim's Progress." (London and New York: Oxford University Press.)

The Divine Reality of Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is the secret of the serenity, the joy, the genuine happiness which Christian Scientists reflect in a world where fear, discontent, and discouragement appear to prevail? How are they able to express confidence, poise, and assurance in the face of seeming material discord and inharmony? The secret is a simple one, even "the mystery of godliness," for through Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, the complete and demonstrable knowledge of the omnipotence of God and of man's oneness with Him has been revealed.

The utilization of the teachings of Christian Science yields rich return to all who strive to demonstrate its rules. It inculcates more God-like thinking, purer living, deeper consecration to the teachings of Christ Jesus. It teaches its followers to hear and to see spiritually. It reveals the nothingness of so-called evil or matter. It confirms the supreme declaration recorded in the nineteenth chapter of Revelation, "And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." Through obedience to the teachings of Christian Science, its followers gain the true sense of serenity, confidence, and peace, even the rewards which the Bible promises to all those who love God.

Christian Science presents the facts of true existence. Man is revealed as spiritual and perfect, the image and likeness of God. Therefore, since God is infinite good and man is His exact likeness, the real man cannot know evil. Thus one perceives that in his true being he lives in the realm of Spirit, the ever-present kingdom of God.

Christian Science dispels human ignorance of God and His laws. Since it is the primary purpose of Truth to declare itself, the natural result of increased spiritual vision on the part of an individual becomes manifest in more harmonious conditions of daily living. As the facts of true being replace material falsity, once believed to be real, humanity is freed from self-imposed beliefs of discouragement and unhappiness. More and more is the temporal dream of error giving place to the understanding of eternal Truth. Yet, throughout this spiritual advancement in human experience nothing has been changed in the realm of Spirit, for reality cannot be improved upon. Human thinking, however, has been enlightened and uplifted. Mrs. Eddy has written on pages 470 and 471 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."

There are many today who believe themselves to be facing unhappy conditions which are inescapable. To every disturbed heart comes the loving message of Christian Science. It says: Hold your face to the light of God's unchanging goodness and love. Resist every thought of evil; refuse to fear it. Deny matter and its so-called laws, because you know that God, Spirit, is all there is or ever will be. Reject any argument of the carnal so-called mind that disease or sin cannot be overcome. God's child is not incapacitated, a slave to a fleshly body, poor, weak, discouraged, lonely, a failure, a sinner. In reality, man is and always has been God's beloved and happy child, forever protected by Him. Trust in His allness and goodness. Regardless of how severe any ordeal may seem, if you stand firmly with Truth, error will disappear, and you will be able to rejoice in the freedom which belongs to you as a son of God.

Today all may, in some measure, understand that our heavenly Father is ever present. Knowing this, need we fear what may happen tomorrow? Since evil is an illusion entirely outside of God's kingdom of reality, thus actually nonexistent, it is incapable of progress.

One who was seeking healing writes in a testimony recently published in the *Christian Science Sentinel:* "Suddenly I awakened to the fact that as long as I accepted the belief that I was in something which I had to get out of, I should stay right there, for my experience was simply the objectification of my thinking. As soon as I realized and held fast to the fact that I had never been in anything but the kingdom of harmony—in the presence of God where there 'is fulness of joy,' and that consequently there was nothing for me to get out of; in other words, that I was already out, for I had never been in—the healing came."

Divine Science will, step by step, free mankind from all belief in a power opposed to God. Therefore, the eventual redemption of the human race is certain. Jesus said (Luke 12:32), "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." God is from everlasting to everlasting, and man His true image and likeness, is forever at one with Him. This, then, "the mystery of godliness," is the divine reality of Life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"Christ Jesus"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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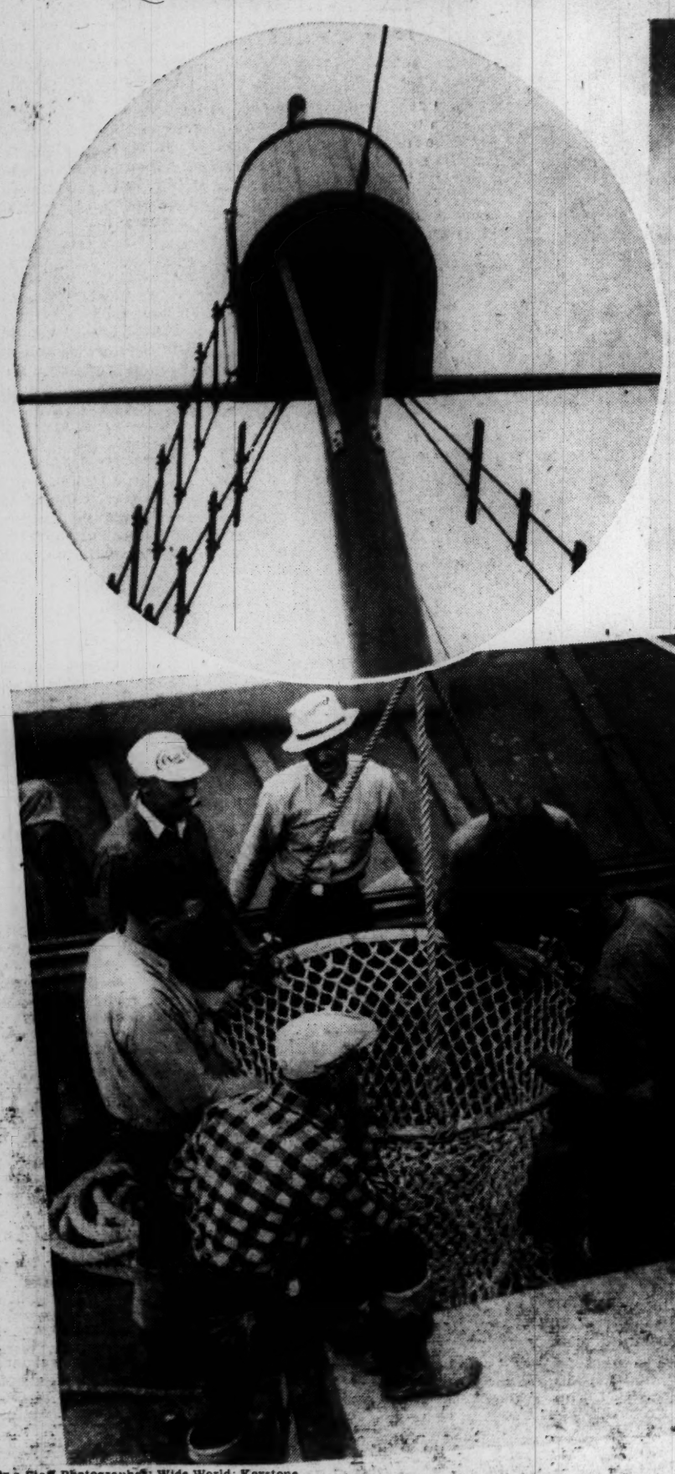
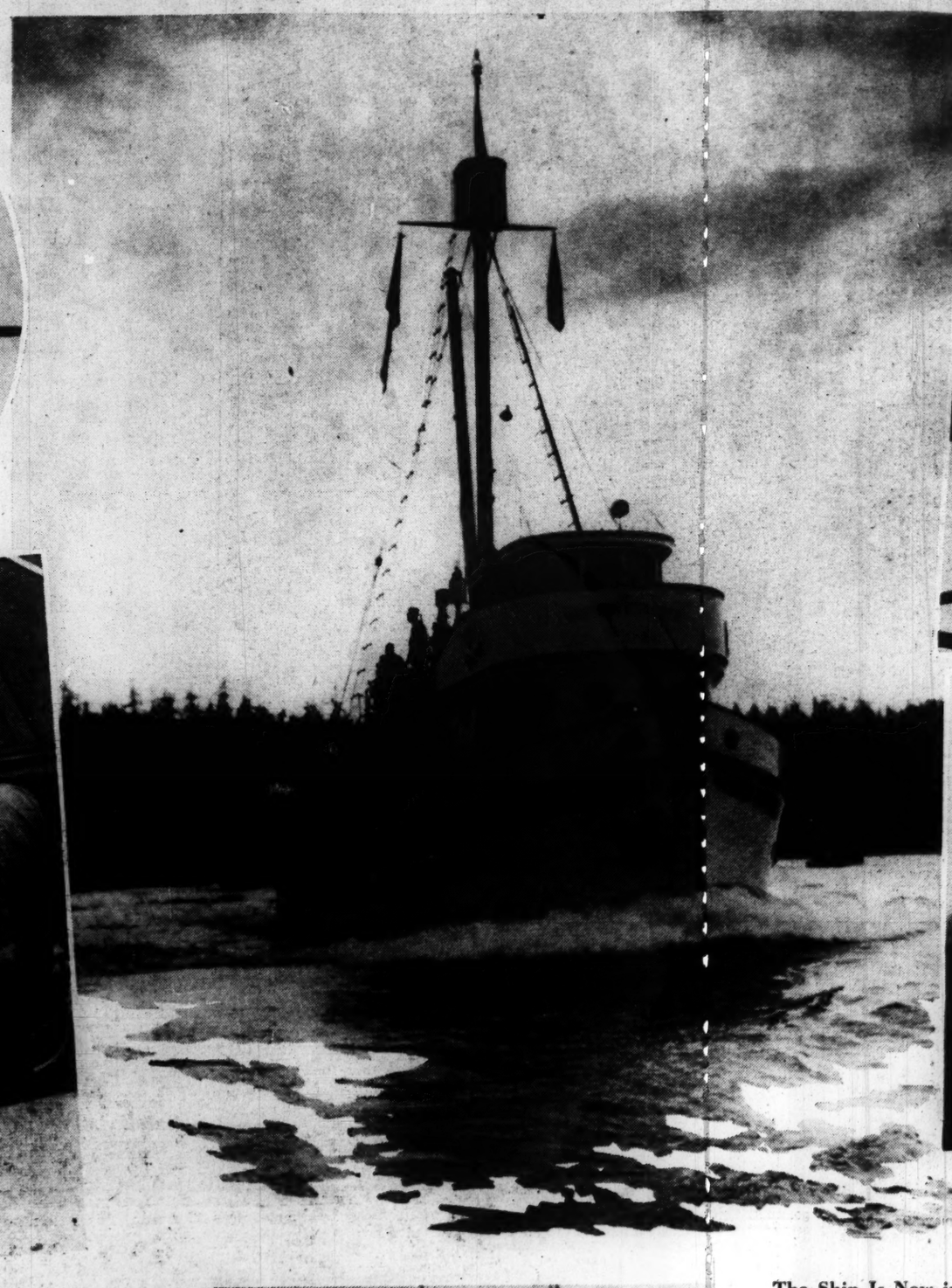
New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1938

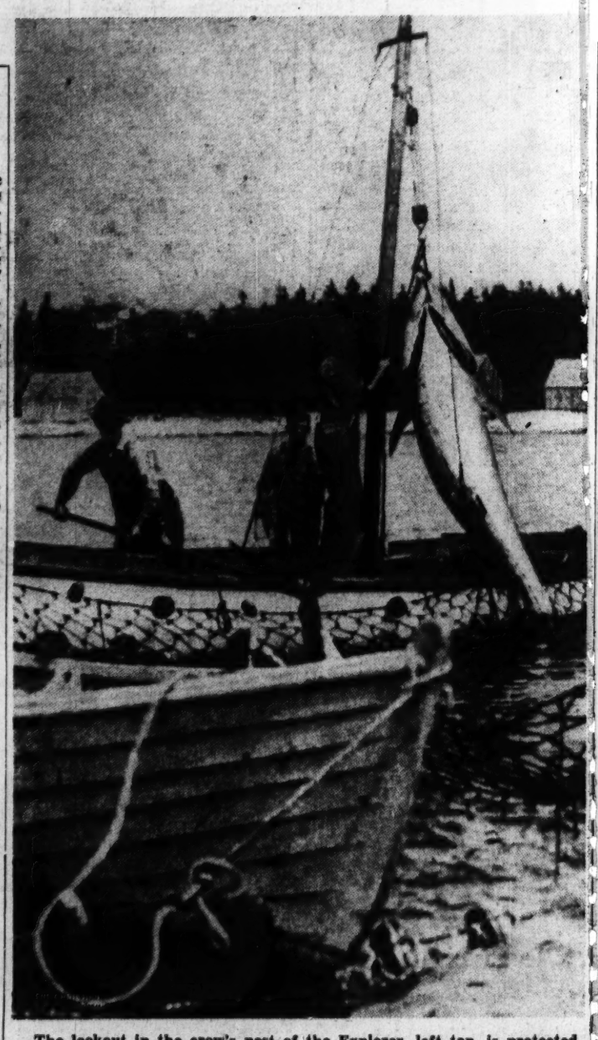
Pacific Coast Tuna Fishermen Teach Gloucester 'Old Salts' How It's Done





By a Staff Photographer; Wide World; Keystone

The Ship Is Now in the Atlantic Conducting First-Hand Tuna "Lessons"



The lookout in the crow's nest of the Explorer, left top, is protected from the weather as he watches for schools of tuna. Only his head sticks out. Beneath him on deck, fellow-sailors repair a dip net, all of the time keeping up a jolly chat. In the center picture is an excellent full view of the Explorer underway, with the position of the lookout clearly in view. Top right we see Capt. Bernard Nelson on the right by the ship bell, with his engineer, A. Vranic, at the left. Below them are Thomas S. Garton, Vice-President, and Hervey S. Petrick, right, representatives of the company which built the boat. The lowest picture shows one of the tuna fish now being caught.

Western Explorer, Outfitted by Washington Fishermen, to Aid the East

Western Fishermen Pay an Old Debt

By Leon Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A new branch of an old industry —New England fisheries, first industry in Massachusetts established in Gloucester in 1623—now appears in the local commercialization of tuna fishing.

During the past year, Gloucester fishermen attempted for the first time to introduce tuna fish into a lucrative market that has been dependent on the Pacific Coast of the United States and on Japan.

Swordfish, it was recalled, were scorned by fishermen for years until the food value was discovered and now the "beefsteak of the sea" is a delicacy and its market so great that Japan can produce, prepare, and ship swordfish 10,000 miles to New England, at a profit.

Haddock, main ingredient for New England fish chowder, were once rejected by fishermen as being unsuited for food. More recently, the red fish has been developed as a source of food and is finding a ready market in the West under the name rose fish, while New England fishermen profit by the large supply off Cape Cod.

"Horse Mackerel"

Then there are shrimp—a highly developed industry in the Gulf of Mexico and other areas—right at the front door of New England. Fishermen have known about them for years but it took a Norwegian fish expert to show them how to harvest them.

Now comes tuna fish, the "chicken of the sea" which Gloucester fishermen recognize as their ancient enemy, the "horse mackerel." Old-time toilers of the sea had little time or patience for the horse mackerel. It was a big fish and would destroy traps and nets. Besides, there was no demand for it.

But today the entire picture is changed. Identified as tuna, the big fish are plentiful along New England's coast, during the summer months. And the demand is increasingly heavy. A Gloucester firm has arranged to can the fish, and Pacific Coast fishermen have come around to Gloucester to show how to catch it.

Tuna are caught on the Pacific Coast in seines much like those used in New England waters for mackerel. So fishermen from the State of Washington built a fine new auxiliary schooner—the Western Explorer—fully equipped it for tuna fishing, and sent their $75,000 investment 6,200 miles from Tacoma to Gloucester to show their Atlantic cousins the technique of the tuna industry.

Something New

At the same time they are repaying a debt of 50 years standing, for Capt. Sol Jacobs of Gloucester sent vessels more than twice as far a half century ago, when his boats went all around South America (there being no Panama Canal then) in order to show Pacific fishermen how Atlantic halibut were taken.

The Western Explorer is now functioning out of Gloucester and those hardy and experienced Gloucester skippers who last summer rubbed their eyes when a vessel with the once-despised "horse mackerel" in the hold as cargo came into port, are now "allowing" that perhaps there is something new in the age-old business of fishing after all.

First tuna taken for commercial use in New England were caught by heavy seine nets, manufactured especially for the purpose, and used in experimental trips last summer.

Out of the initial stages of commercial tuna fishing came several factors that opened wider the eyes of incredulous "old-timers" in the Gloucester fisheries. Fishermen who have annually sought out mackerel and been fortunate if they could secure two cents a pound for them, found that the once-known "horse mackerel" is worth 10 to 15 cents a pound as tuna.

Manager Jubilant

The seine method of catching mackerel is followed with the tuna, but on a much larger scale. The fishermen, reaching a school of the fish, put the seine boat that is towing astern into use and row around the school, paying out the net as they go. One edge is kept at the surface by floats, the other sinks by weights, to form a fence around the school. Then, with both ends joined, the pursing line is tightened, closing the bottom of the net, even as the old-fashioned pocket purse was closed with strings on hard-earned coins. Then the schooner moves alongside and winches haul the heavy loads of fish to deck.

Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, jubilant over developments, foresees in the tuna industry another staunch support for the fisheries.

"Commercial possibilities have always existed in Massachusetts waters for tuna fishing at this time of year," declared Mr. Cooley. "We have tried for years to interest fishermen in tuna but our vessels have been so busy hunting mackerel that it was difficult to divert interest to something different.

"When mackerel became scarce, fishermen depending on that branch of the fisheries, had their troubles. But now they can turn to tuna when mackerel are scarce, using heavier seines and the technique the Pacific Coast fishermen are introducing to them.

"Tuna are increasingly popular as a sea food, the 1937 pack of canned tuna on the Pacific Coast being the largest in history, and exceeding the 1936 production by more than 2,500,000 cases."

A fishing company in Gloucester has equipped a canning factory with modern machinery for canning tuna and through those proud New Englanders who claim the taste and flavor of "domestic" canned tuna is ahead of the kind to which they have been accustomed.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair with some cloudiness this afternoon and tonight. Sunday fair, little change in temperature. West to southwest winds.

All of New England: Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday fair with not much change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	72	Minneapolis	56	74
Bermuda	74	84	New Orleans	80	100
Chicago	66	76	New York	66	76
Denver	60	78	Norfolk	76	84
Helena	56	86	Philadelphia	70	80
Kansas City	64	88	St. Louis	66	86
Los Angeles	68	86	San Francisco	56	68
Miami	84	88	Washington	70	84

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T., Aug. 27.
B—Maximum Aug. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:19 p. m., height 11 feet.
Sunday, 1:43 a. m., height 11 feet.
Sunday, 2:04 p. m., height 10.9 feet.
Monday, 2:32 a. m., height 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:57 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 7:36 p. m. Sunday.

Employment Upturn Recorded in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 27—Further evidence of a business upturn in New Hampshire during the last month comes from the Federal Department of Labor in Washington, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announces that employment in New Hampshire rose 2.2 per cent during July as compared with June and that pay rolls increased 8.1 per cent during the same period.

The Federal figures also reveal that for New England as a whole employment increased 1.7 per cent during July as compared with June and that pay rolls increased 4.2 per cent.

Further increases in New Hampshire are expected at once with a decided improvement in the construction field. The PWA is unquestionably having its effect in this upturn but many of the projects were scheduled before the start of the new PWA program.

Scholarships Open To Piano Pupils

Scholarships in beginners' classes will be awarded this season by the Faelten Pianoforte School, 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, as a result of the generosity of one of the School's benefactors, it was announced today. The beginners' classes are for children of seven years and upwards. Applications will be received until Sept. 17, it was stated.

The School, founded in 1897, announced that it conducted 25 radio broadcasts during the season 1937-38 over Station WORL under the direction of George Pratt Maxim. The broadcasts gave radio experience to many graduates, students and friends of the school.

N. H. Shoe Concerns Blamed For Chaos in Labor Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 27—Shoe manufacturers — particularly the smaller concerns which turn out inexpensive women's novelty shoes—have been taking advantage of a free labor market and at their door may be laid the responsibility for the unstable condition of the industry in the State of New Hampshire.

This conclusion is drawn in the long-delayed report on working conditions of women and minors in the shoe industry, made by the Minimum Wage Division of the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor of which Mrs. Elizabeth Elkins is Director. The study—made public for the first time today—charges smaller shoe manufacturers, in a field where the greatest degree of competition exists, are chief offenders of fair labor practices.

To round out the picture, the report adds that conditions have been brought about in part by the practice of local communities offering special inducements to firms to locate in their sections.

Federal Action Awaited

The study made by Mrs. Elkins' Division was completed several months ago and was turned over to John S. B. Davie, State Commissioner of Labor, pending the next move preliminary to the establishment of a code for the shoe industry. No special board has been named to conduct hearings relative to establishment of minimum-wage provisions for the industry. Some time ago it was intimated further action might await the outcome of Federal minimum-wage legislation.

Records show that great changes have taken place in industrial New Hampshire in recent years and this transition has carried the State through periods in which wood, textiles, and now shoes have been the dominating industrial fields.

Many small communities have been without industries for a long time, some since the wood era and some since the days of small textile firms. Others never had industries and still others have seen industrial activities curtailed.

Manufacturers Move

Mrs. Elkins has found that in a hungry desire to obtain new industries, many communities have offered special inducements and the "takers" in most cases in recent years have been shoe manufacturers. These inducements have ranged from tax exemption to such extensive assistance as the providing of a plant, financial backing, and even the payment of the cost of moving into a community.

But many shoe manufacturers, the report states, with no ties that bind, quickly move when higher bids are offered elsewhere, when the period of special privileges at their previous location has ended, or when a better opportunity is found to take advantage of the prevailing labor market.

The research by the Minimum Wage Division shows that few shoe manufacturers have been in continuous operation in one place in New Hampshire for a long period of years but that many firms have jumped around the State. One has operated under three different names.

The attitude of Mrs. Elkins is that establishment of working regulations for women and minors employed in the shoe industry of New Hampshire is essential to bring about increased stability of shoe operations from the existence of a free labor market in this industry.

The contention, according to the report, is that the chief abusers of labor in the shoe industry may be found in the smaller shoe-manufacturing concerns which move about from one spot to another. The report classifies them as specializing in the manufacture of inexpensive women's novelty shoes.

Minimum-Wage Codes

It has been the policy of the division in the establishment of minimum-wage codes, of which there are now several covering several thousand New Hampshire women and minors, to provide a minimum wage that is fair to the worker and can be paid by a legitimate employer. They also provide barriers against worker abuse through waiting periods without pay and abuse of the apprenticeship system.

In order that the purposes of these codes may not be defeated through change of pay basis to piece work, provisions are included in the codes that payment, if by piece work, must equal the hourly rate named in the codes.

Barry Exercises Slated Sept. 11

Exercises to commemorate the services to his country by Commodore John Barry, "Father of the America Navy," will be held at Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common, Sept. 11.

The program includes a parade from Copley Square to the bandstand, followed by speaking sponsored by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, members of Boston Post, No. 3 Irish War Veterans of the U. S. A.; and the Central Council of Irish County Associations.

N.E. Club Seeks To Hurdle Age Bar in Business

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Elimination of arbitrary age lines in business and industry, and recognition of the value of experience is the broad objective of "Forty Plus of New England"—a group of unemployed executives in Boston, who have made final plans for carrying their campaign through New England and on across the whole country.

There are no dues to this unique club—other than whole-hearted cooperation. So far, there have been no expenses other than stamps. Each member contributes his particular abilities, and the many friends of these executives in their former positions have gladly given designs for letterheads, printing industrial directories and everything else needed for the campaign. The Boston YMCA has offered one of its rooms, free of charge, for the regular Friday evening meetings of the club.

Did Jobs Too Well

"Many of us," said Peter P. Carney—a full member—"did ourselves out of a job when the recession came, by doing our work too well. As sales and advertising managers we built up the business of our employing companies so well that they told us nothing remained to be done—they couldn't expect to get any more business at the moment, whatever they did, so we were no longer needed."

Mr. Carney agreed that some form of royalty on such completed accomplishments in business building would be a possible solution to such situations. An inventor or an author, he said, continues to get royalties for the work they have done which continues to earn substantial dividends for those who market its results, and it seems reasonable, perhaps, that a man who builds up a market for a product should continue to share in the profits resulting from his building.

"Forty Plus of New England" is a direct outgrowth of ideas expressed last year by Henry Simler, president of the American Writing Machine Company, and president last year of the Sales Executives Club of New York.

Finds Present Need

Because highly paid executives were let go by many concerns with the coming of the depression, he pointed out then, and young, com-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

What's Going On in the Arts

Exhibit-of-the-Week, No. 11

A canvas by Vincent van Gogh is the eleventh in the exhibit-of-the-week series being shown throughout the summer at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is the "Woman Rocking a Cradle," from the collection of John T. Spaulding.

Of all modern artists, Vincent van Gogh has aroused most sympathy. While he was least appreciated in his own day, the years seem to have brought popular understanding of his works and the appreciation of his genius is widespread today. Like Paul Gaugin, Vincent van Gogh lends himself to the pen of a littérateur. Personally he was a difficult, but romantic character. He differed from acclaimed Frenchmen of his day in many ways. He was a self-made painter. He came to painting not through an intuitive love of the craft, but in an evangelical mood. He painted the people whom he loved and whom he wished to teach. He painted the countryside which he admired, and which gave him such solace when he was misunderstood by his fellow men. Humanity characterizes all of his earlier works, in which peasants and miners and the poverty-stricken are depicted. There is always a good measure of sentiment in these pictures.

Later he went to Paris, walked the boulevards, sat in the cafés, listened to the impassioned discussions about divided color and plein-airism. It was not in keeping with his temperament to be technical and analytical. His approach to pictures was through the heart. He did assimilate the bright colors and audacious combinations, he did learn to put color to work, but he used it in his own way, to his own ends. After spending two years in Paris he was obliged to leave for southern France, where he settled in Arles. There he worked with superhuman vigor, portraying the handsome Provençal landscape, bridges, gardens, wheat fields, cypresses, white roses, sun flowers, the postmaster, and his wife.

The "Woman Rocking a Cradle" is sometimes known as "La Berceuse." She was the wife of the postman, Roulin, whose portrait by Van Gogh is in the permanent collection of the museum. Madame Roulin is depicted in an extraordinary range of colors. Her complexion is a deep saffron, her eyes green, her hair is orange. She is seated against a background with a flagrant wall-paper design, upon which are painted large brilliant flowers, dots, and circles. Van Gogh never aimed for consistency. He chose to be vehement, he juxtaposed most outlandish hues. He gave prominence to what the average painter would have subordinated. When he chose, he bound his contours with a heavy black outline. An abundant imagination, an exhilaration with paint, an intense excitement over the subject impelled him to such excesses. The result is violent, rich, and primitive. Such portraiture is visionary, not optical.

A whole course of development in modern painting follows Van Gogh. His spontaneity and audacity gave courage to a group of German artists who originated the Expressionist school of painting. During and after the war these artists released their pent-up emotions in a flagrant and immoderate use of color. Again color became a vehicle of feeling.

D. A.

Co-operative Advance

Farmers' co-operative associations have added more than a half million members to their ranks in the past decade.

A Rose by Any Other View—

Flowers Pictured by X-ray

Using "soft" X-ray apparatus developed recently by General Electric engineers it is possible to make such photographs of flowers as this one, showing delicate veins of leaves and subtle shadings of rose petals. Ordinary X-rays would penetrate the flowers almost completely, losing all such fine details.

Providence Ready To Receive Green, AF of L President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27—Arrangements for the Providence visit next week end of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, have been completed, it was announced this morning by local labor officials.

Mr. Green will begin this—his first visit to Rhode Island since he became President of the AF of L—with a conference on Saturday night with New England labor leaders, at which a proposed membership drive in this district will be discussed.

On Sunday, at 11 a. m., he will speak in the Calvary Baptist Church, and in the afternoon will be taken to the textile districts of Fall River and New Bedford, Mass., though no addresses are scheduled there.

Returning to Providence, Mr. Green will review the Labor Day Parade, and will deliver his Labor Day message at the Dexter Training Grounds. The address will be broadcast over a Nation-wide hookup.

Stowaway Voyagers Warned Of Term in Jail on Landing

Log of the Port of Boston

The increase in the number of stowaways on transatlantic liners has reached such proportions that something had to be done about it. So steamship lines are beginning to clamp down on those who smuggle themselves aboard ship.

Recently four Europe-drawn youngsters who decided to see the world without going through the formality of buying boat tickets were sentenced to from three to four weeks at hard labor in British jails. Two of the boys who undoubtedly thought that the vastness of the Queen Mary could easily conceal them received a rude awakening when they were discovered, and on landing given four weeks of hard labor at Southampton. Two others who chose the Britannic for their free rides are spending three weeks in jail.

With the Normandie establishing something of a record on a crossing this month by carrying 14 stowaways, the steamship companies had to act. A few more jail sentences and it is expected the word will get around to would-be stowaways that such free passage is no longer the lark it once was.

* * *

Trade Rules Adopted

In an effort to get foreign trade flowing again, about 130 banks and other concerns which issue commercial credits for financing exports and imports have accepted voluntarily certain uniform regulations, it was revealed recently. These deal with about 50 different subjects, among which are the following:

Definitions of forms of credit.

Liabilities of parties.

Conditions under which credits may be transferred.

The regulations should become operative the first of October and will end a nine-year drive by the Chamber of Commerce supporters of this procedure to translate their project into fact. Adherance to the uniform customs and practice has already been approved by the banks of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Rumania, and Switzerland. Great Britain is at the moment considering them.

With virtually all of the American companies conducting letter of credit business accepting this code, many causes of friction and litigation have been removed, and greater security to banks and their customers should accordingly be achieved.

* * *

For Honeymooners

Jamaica is a honeymoon paradise. And there's a reason, besides that of its natural charms. For the Canadian National Steamship Company, which shuttles the Lady liners between Montreal and Jamaica, makes it particularly attractive to newlyweds to choose that Jewel of the Antilles for their sojourn. The Company offers a 5 per cent reduction to those taking the 11-day or 16-day round voyages, and 10 per cent off if they make it a 25 or 30-day round trip. The reduced rates hold good only for the last four months of the year, and the honeymooners must sail within a week of their wedding, to get in under the bars. With September upon us, the Lady boats look forward to carrying many couples.

* * *

Use of Western

The Department of Commerce has just announced the publication of its latest booklet in the series on American woods. This one is called "American Western Pines and Their Uses," and is chock full of interesting and educational information on this valuable natural resource.

Unlike the forty-niners, who in their mad search for gold overlooked the hidden treasures of the western pines, the American people of today, the booklet reveals, have taken advantage of the vast production wealth of these fast growing trees. In 1936, the mill value of western pine lumber reached nearly $90,000,000, which is in sharp contrast to the $40,000,000 worth of gold produced in this country in 1849. The booklet follows the history of the pines from their discovery by Lewis and Clark, through the development of the western pine lumber industry, to their present-day close utilization and fabrication.

* * *

'Balance' in New Light

Because a "favorable" trade balance is not always "favorable," the National Foreign Trade Council, it is learned, has decided to discard that much misunderstood phrase in the future. Instead it will speak of an "export balance" and an "import balance." These will refer only to merchandise, not to gold movements and the like.

The favorable reception this new phraseology has encountered indicates it has come to stay. Because it is more accurate and less confusing, this term, the Council hopes will be quickly adopted by other countries.

Jobs Double Students

More than 25,976 jobs have been supplied 13,145 students through the Employment Bureau at the University of Michigan since 1927.

McCarthy, M. I. S. C., Strings for Radio Fare

A degree for a dummy, some propaganda music, a chance for listeners to take part in a political straw vote, and the return of the NBC's string symphony concerts mark interesting features of week-end radio programs.

Edgar Bergen's bright brash little boy, "Charlie," will receive the honorary degree of Master of Innuendo and Snappy Comeback from Northwestern University during ceremonies to be relayed from Chicago during the regular NBC-Red to WNAC period, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The rest of the program, with Edward Arnold, Ralph Bellamy, Nelson Eddy, Dorothy Lamour, the Stroud twins and Robert Armbruster's Orchestra will come from Hollywood. "Save the Saugatuck," an unheard work by Edwin Gerschefski, Bridgeport, Ct., composer, is a plea to preserve Connecticut's river against the encroachments of industry, and will be played on Sunday in "Everybody's Music," Howard Barlow, conductor, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m. He also will conduct Glinka, Borodin and Debussy items. WORL, Boston, invites Boston phone subscribers to cast their votes for candidates in the pre-primary list and will announce the results every evening, beginning Monday, at 6 o'clock. Frank Black's NBC String Symphony will play music of Bach, Beethoven, Arensky and Sibelius arranged for strings on its first seasonal concert, Monday, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m.

Saturday

Feature programs tonight:

Drama:

"Humbug Weed," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 8:30 p. m., a Merritt P. Allen comedy of Vermont folk.

"The Ghost Plane," Intercity to WMEX, 9 p. m., a story of the part played by airplanes in espionage work during the World War, WPA Theater series.

Popular:

Roy Eldridge, trumpeter; "Chu" Berry, tenor saxophonist, to "do their stuff" for Saturday Night Swing Club, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m.

"Ice cream social" staged by National Barn Dance, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m., with Gene and Glenn, recently returned to radio, as guests.

Sunday

Talks and features:

"Youth Plans for Peace," Miss Elizabeth Shields-Collins, general secretary of the World Youth Congress, CBS to WEEI, 1:3 p. m.

"The Farmer Takes the Mike" to offer farmer, wife and eldest son speaking from rich sugar-beet district near Salt Lake City, CBS to WEEI, 4 p. m.

"Is Individual Initiative Dying?" subject of the "People's Platform" forum, CBS to WEEI, 7 p. m., presenting views of Johnson O'Connor, engineer; Albert E. Wiggam, lecturer and author; Mrs. Eleanor A. Nash, fashion stylist; and William Campbell, truck driver.

Jerry Belcher's "Interesting Neighbors" to interview group of retired naval men at the home of Frank Kelly, old-time mariner, Bridgeport, Conn., who will recount their experiences aboard early type submarines, NBC to WNAC, 7:30 p. m.

"What Is Czechoslovakia's Destiny?" Brackett Lewis, director of the Masaryk Foundation at Prague, from New York, CBS to WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

"World Diplomacy Adrift," subject of University of Chicago Round Table, NBC to WNAC, 10:30 p. m., to be discussed by Carroll D. Binder, foreign editor; Mallcolm C. Krueger, economics professor; and Walter H. C. Laves, political science professor.

Paul R. Leache, Washington correspondent for Chicago paper, to be heard as special commentator in "Headlines and Bylines," CBS to WEEI, 10:30 p. m., with regular discussions by Bob Trout and H. V. Kaltenborn.

Serious music:

First movement of Schumann's Piano Quintet in E Flat, by Ignace Strasfogel, pianist, and Perole Quartet, in Radio City chamber concert, NBC to WBZ, 12:30 p. m.; three movements from Gliere's Quartet in A Major, Haydn's Quartet in C Major, Op. 33, No. 3, and third movement, Tchaikovsky's Quartet in E Flat Minor, Op. 30, by quartet.

Mozart duet, "Thy Hand, Love" from "Don Giovanni," duet feature by Glenn Darwin, baritone, and Charlotte Lansing, soprano, in NBC Sunday Concert, WNAC, 1:30 p. m.; ballad solos.

Vincente Gomez, guitarist, in return program series, NBC to WNAC, 2:15 p. m. featuring "Rapsodia Andalusia," tone poem.

Drama:

Story of Queen Isabella of Spain, who twice pawned her jewels to smash the Moors and finance Christopher Columbus, told in "There Was a Woman," NBC to WBZ, 5 p. m.

Operatic biography in miniature of Pietro Mascagni, Italian opera composer, with Mascagni music, in John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade," CBS to WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Popular:

"A Gershwin Anthology," composite of songs and orchestral works, and medley of Ray Scott tunes featured by Carl Hohengarten, conductor of CBS Chicago orchestra, at Grant Park concert, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Monday

Serious music:

"Violetta's Aria" from Verdi's "La Traviata," Kern's "I'm the Echo," and "Dark Eyes" by Margaret Speaks, soprano, in NBC-Red to WNAC period, 8:30 p. m.; Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty" Waltz, Grainger's "Mock Morris," and Moszkowski's "Spanish Dance," by Alfred Wallenstein's orchestra.

Marek Weber's Orchestra; Opal Craven, soprano; Earle Tanner, tenor, NBC-Red to WNAC, 10 p. m., in music portraying the color and romance of South America.

Drama:

Alexandre Dumas's "The Count of Monte Cristo" by Orson Welles and his "Mercury Theater of the Air," CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Talks:

"The International Battle Against Crime," a round table discussion by police chiefs from England, Canada and the United States, at the forty-fifth annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, at Toronto, CBS to WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

A. D. H.

Week-End Radio Specials

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Aug. 29

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Aug. 29

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 National Doubles	Lake Lucerne Broadcast	Republican Cornfield	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	People's Mandate Co. n.	Confefence: James	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "America Dances"	"Trio Time"	Wadsworth, address;	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	"Trio Time"	Wurlitzer Prize Band	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 "Songs for You"	Tennis résumé; news	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Across Table"	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Tango Time"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	"Keyboard Classics"
7:00 "Exploring Music"	"Message of Israel"	Richard Himber's Orch.	News Service	"Sweet Music"
7:15 "Exploring Music"	"Message of Israel"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	Musicalogues
7:30 Syncopation Piece	Jim's Question Bee	"Sports of the Week"	"Musical Album"	Jack Barry, songs
7:45 Syncopation Piece	Jim's Question Bee	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Vocal quartet	"Four Alphabets"
8:00 Saturday Night	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Swing Club	Al Donahue's Orchestra	garten"; comedy	"Bands Across the Sea"	Travel talk
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	"Humbug Weed"; play	Sports program	"Impressions"; Raoul	Dance music
8:45 sketch; soloists	"Humbug Weed"; play	Sports program	Nadeau, baritone	Dance music
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance;	"America Dances"; re-	Grand Park Concert;	Spy Stories
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	lays from Hollywood,	Women's symph. orch.	Spy Stories
9:30 "Rhythm Rendez-	vocal groups; "Hoosier	San Francisco, Chi-	Jazz Nocturne;	"The Norsemen"
9:45 vous"; orchestra	Hot Shots"	cago, and New York	Jazz Nocturne	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	Jacques Renard's Or-	"The Crickets"; music	Symphonic Strings	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	chestra	and sound effects	Symphonic Strings	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30 orchestra	Al Roth's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"Dance Time"	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:45 Del Casino, songs	Al Roth's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"Dance Time"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Dance Orchestra	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance music
11:15 Johnny Long's Or.	William Farmer's Orch.	Weather Service	G. Sinclair, journalist	Dance music
11:30 Red Norvo's Orch.	Dance orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:45 Red Norvo's Orch.	Dance orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Glen Miller's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Sunshine Time"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Italian music; drama
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Dreams of Long Ago";	Organ recital	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music; drama
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	drama	Woodwind Ensemble	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00 St. Paul's service	News; "Journal"	Music; "Pine Tavern";	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15 St. Paul's service	"Neighbor Nell"	dramatic serial	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 St. Paul's service	Talk	Madrigal Singers	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 St. Paul's service	Commentator	Madrigal Singers	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	"Southernaires"; Negro	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Studio program	male quartet	prano	Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	Radio City Chamber	Concert Miniatures	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 choir and organ	Music; string quartet;	News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Sunday Serenade	vocal and instrumental	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano Club	soloists	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Europe Calling"	News Service; talk	Concert orchestra; vocal	Music in Many Moods;	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Home Folks Frolic	soloists	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Walberg Brown	Magic Key: Col. Stoop-	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 String Ensemble	nagle; Beveridge Wes-	Fanny"	"Trail Blazers"	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 "Summer Session";	sler; Conrad Thibault;	"The Kidoodlers"	"Trail Blazers"	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 orch.; vocalists	Ozzie Nelson	Guitarist	"Charlie and Jane"	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Columbia Sym-	Richard Himber's Orch	"Sunday Drivers"; mov-	Charioteers; quartet	Capital comment
3:15 phony Orchestra,	Richard Himber's Orch	ietly program	Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Classical Album"
3:30 Howard Barlow,	"Horse and Buggy Days";	"Romance, Melodies";	Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Classical Album"
3:45 conductor	variety program	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Jimmy Livingstone's Or.	Lincoln Quintet
4:00 "The Farmer Takes	Sunday Vespers	"Rangers Serenade"	Helpful Hour	Hampton Beach Concert
4:15 the Mike"	Sunday Vespers	"Ranger's Serenade"	Helpful Hour	Hampton Beach Concert
4:30 CBC Singers, from	News; violinist; song	"The World Is Yours";	Fanny Ventura's Variety	Guild Players
4:45 Toronto, Ontario	News; violinist; song	dramatic sketch	Program; popular	Guild Players
5:00 The Texas Rangers	"There Was a Woman";	Marion Talley, soprano;	Charley Eckel's Orch.	Young People's Church
5:15 The Texas Rangers	dramatic sketch	chorus; orchestra	Charley Eckel's Orch.	Young People's Church
5:30 Phil Cook's Almanac;	Int'l Twins Convention	"Spy Secrets"; drama-	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:45 music	Federal Housing talk	tization	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Young People's Church
6:00 Popular orchestra;	WLW Summer Concert	Commentator	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Dance Orchestra
6:15 vocal soloists	WLW Summer Concert	"Concert Album"	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Gospel songs
6:30 "Laugh Liner";	Canadian Band	News Service	Commentator	Dramatization
6:45 Billy House; orch.	News Service	James Melton; orchestra	Dorothy Foster, pianist	Dramatization
7:00 "People's Platform"	"Popular Classics"	"Hobby Lobby" with	News Service;	Jerry Franklin's Orch.
7:15 "People's Platform"	"Popular Classics"	Dave Elman	Hawaii Calls	Jerry Franklin's Orch.
7:30 "Passing Parade"	"Boredom by Budd"; so-	"Interesting Neighbors";	Brown Sisters; vocal	Commentator
7:45 "Passing Parade"	loists; orchestra	informal interview	"Hollywood Whispers"	Irish Minstrels
8:00 Lud Gluskin's Or.	"Boy at Large"; drama	Edward Arnold; Edgar	Dedication program; in-	Gypsy Orchestra
8:15 Lud Gluskin's Or.	"Boy at Large"; drama	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	terview; music	Gypsy Orchestra
8:30 Talk: Brackett Lewis	"Songs We Remember	Nelson Eddy; Dorothy	"Invitation to Waltz"	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Network program	"Songs We Remember	Lamour; Ralph Bellamy	"Invitation to Waltz"	Swanee Singers
9:00 CBS Symphony Or.	"Win Your Lady"; dra-	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Jack Russell's Orchestra	"Headlines"
9:15 CBS Symphony Or.	matic sketch	Round; soloists; orch	Jack Russell's Orchestra	"Headlines"
9:30 CBS Symphony Or.	Henry Burr; soloists;	American Album of Fa-	"Sunday Special"; vo-	Martin Albrecht, tenor
9:45 CBS Symphony Or.	Walter Winchell	miliar Music	calists; orchestra	Fashion Parade of Song
10:00 CBS Symphony Or.	Irene Rich; sketch	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 CBS Symphony Or.	Political rally	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 "Headlines and By-	Political rally	University of Chicago	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:45 lines"; comment	Political rally	Round Table discussion	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
11:00 News Service; V.	News; Roundelay	News Service	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Commentator
11:15 Loner's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Weather reports	Madriguera's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:30 Pendarvis' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Pendarvis' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	Dance music

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 Richard Maxwell	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club; solo-	Studio speaker	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Franco Gallucci
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ist; orchestra; news	"Variations"; music	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Home Forum; talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	Jerry Sears's Orchestra	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Popular songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Cowboy songs	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; play	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones"	Western songs
11:15 R. Carhart, songs	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	"Concert Hall"	"Do You Remember?"	Musical Early Edition"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Musical program	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue;	"Bon Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Homesteaders' Orch.	"George and Juanita"	"Between the Bookends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Garden Club	Harmony team
1:45 Gospel Singer	"Judy and Lanny"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	"Organ Melodies"
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, piano	Concert Band
2:15 Enoch Light's Or.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Concert Band
2:30 "Three Consoles"	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Commentator
2:45 "Three Consoles"	Hymn recital	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	"Pianologues"
3:00 "Dear Columbia"	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin"	Red Sox-Detroit	Robert Murray, songs
3:15 "Dear Columbia"	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
3:30 Community Bulletin	Band; Rakov's Orches-	"Pepper Young"	Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
3:45 Piano soloist	tra	"The Guiding Light"	Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
4:00 "Commentator"	"Newsy Views"	"Backstage Wife"	Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
4:15 "Commentator"	"Newsy Views"	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Parade"
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	Songs; Broadcast from	Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	Rome; Symph. Orch.;	Red Sox-Detroit	Sports relay
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	"Neighbor Nell"; news	Pietro Mascagni	Sport reports	Sports relay
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Silhouettes of Wes"	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Your Family; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	E. Gluckman's Orchestra	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; Monitor news
6:15 Talk; music	music; political talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Commentator	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Summer Serenade"	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Organ concert
7:00 Ray Heatherton	"Alias Jimmy Valentine";	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"The Buccaneers"
7:15 "Viewpoints"	dramatization	Rose Marie, songs	Political talk	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
7:30 "On the Trail"	Talk; Frederick W.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Bob Fooley's Orchestra
7:45 Network program	Bliss	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Dance Orchestra
8:00 Ted Husing; Con-	Political talk	"Believe It or Not";	"Studies in Contrast"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 nie Boswell; orch.	"Sing Song" program	guests; music	"Studies in Contrast"	Popular songs
8:30 Pic and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	"Pianoleers"
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Commentator
9:00 Orson Welles's	NBC String Symphony,	Political talk	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Variety program
9:15 Mercury Theater	Frank Black, conductor	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Variety program
9:30 in "The Count of	NBC String Symphony,	Grant Park concert	"Famous First Facts";	Amateur Hour
9:45 Monte Cristo"	Frank Black, conductor	Grant Park concert	interviews; music	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"Mr. Mergenthwirker's	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Lobbies"; drama	Amateur Hour
10:30 Round Table dis-	National Forum; talk,	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Dance music
10:45 cussion	Secretary Roper	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	"Day's End"; music
11:15 Henry Busse's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Talk; Clare Hoffman	"Day's End"; music
11:30 Jean Kreuger's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Jean Kreuger's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra

U.S. Considers British Plan To Reclaim Youth

The Borstal plan in England is proving the most successful of all systems yet developed for taking youthful offenders and helping them to find their place as useful citizens, Dr. William Healy, Director of the Judge Baker Guidance Center of the Community Federation, declared yesterday.

Dr. Healy returned from England recently, after studying the working of the Borstal institutions there, and he has now gone to Northeast Harbor, Maine, to join with a committee of judges and law professors appointed by the American Law Institute, in discussing his findings.

This committee expects, when plans are completely formulated in about a year, to present model legislation on the subject to some state body, in the hope that a similar experiment will be made in the United States.

The Borstal plan started in Borstal, Kent, England, several decades ago. Today there are 10 similar institutions in that country dealing with more than 2,000 youthful offenders.

The head of each institution, said Dr. Healy, is a governor, and his assistants are called housemasters.

"These institutions," he continued, "are not reform schools, as we know them in this country. They are more like private schools for boys and young men.

"The offenders are not shut in. They come and go within bounds; they room in dormitories for the most part; they wear shorts or slacks; they enjoy their sports, as private schoolboys here do, and they have interclass athletic contests. They are taught trades so that when they leave the institutions they can get jobs as skilled artisans. Some of them study music in their spare time or take other cultural subjects; and, in addition to instruction given by the housemasters, a number of volunteer workers teach in certain subjects. The boys or young men do both outdoor work and shop work and they have what they call a North Sea Camp.

"The term for these offenders, is three years, and when they leave they are turned over, for one additional year, to the Borstal Associates, who keep a watchful eye on the boys, see that they get jobs and help them in other ways.

"The result is that the salvage of these youngsters is remarkably high. They go in with a black mark and come out to take a useful place in society.

"R. L. Bradley is the head of the Borstal Division and he reports directly to Alexander Paterson, chief of the British Prison Commission.

"England has accomplished much with the Borstal institutions, and through the follow-up work of the Borstal Associates. I look for more and more such schools in England and if, in this country, we can introduce and try a similar experiment in restoring youthful offenders to society, it will be an achievement. We hope for the best."

Argentine Radio Programs

The Argentine Government has issued a decree criticizing the programs of the commercial radiocasting stations and appointing a committee to raise the cultural level of radio programs.

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with

Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire

Mon. thru Thurs., Aug. 29 thru Sept. 1

Boston & Maine Plans to Reopen Billerica Plant

Boston Today

Locomotive repair shops of the Boston & Maine Railroad in Billerica, Mass., will reopen, calling 530 men bacy to work on Sept. 6, it is announced from the offices of J. W. Smith, Vice-President and General Manager.

At the same time, it has been made known that the September employment program at the car repair shops in Concord, N. H., would be a continuance of employment for about 70 workmen. Repair shops at Keene, N. H., will reopen Sept. 1 with resultant employment there for approximately 70 men.

A partial reopening of locomotive repair shops of the Maine Central Railroad at Waterville, Maine, will take place Sept. 6, which, with a continuance of car repair work at these shops, will provide employment for 75 men.

Boston to Fete Fish Industry

The fishing industry of the country will descend on Boston for the three days of Oct. 6, 7, 8, for its annual exhibition and convention, to be held this year at the Hotel Statler. The New England Fishing Industry is to play host to the hundreds of visitors expected. Plans indicate this gathering will be the biggest and best nation-wide fisheries gathering to date.

The chief purpose of the convention is to promote the industry in its numerous branches through the various sections of the country.

On the closing morning of the convention, the group will take a trip out of Boston Harbor on some of the modern trawlers which can be seen daily at Boston's Fish Pier and will watch the operations of catching New England's ground fish. Breakfast is planned on the trawlers, with New England's famous chowder comprising the main course.

Colonel Foreman Retires Aug. 31

Retirement of Col. Albert W. Foreman, Chief of Staff of the 94th Division, United States Army for the past four years, will take place next Wednesday, it was learned today at the Boston headquarters of the Army unit.

Colonel Foreman is a veteran of the Spanish-American and World War, served as instructor in the National Guard here, finally being assigned the command of the 13th Infantry at Fort Devens, Mass., which he held until his appointment as chief of staff. He will be succeeded by Col. James M. Petty, instructor of the Indiana National Guard at Indianapolis.

Liggetts Clerks Return to Posts

Striking Liggetts Drug Store workers returned to work today, according to officials of the Retail Drug Stores Union. The company has agreed, they stated, to recognize the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, Local 28, and to sit down with its representatives at 11 a. m. on Monday to negotiate all differences, and to submit any details not settled, to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The strike, said to be the first in Boston in which pickets were allowed to carry signs explaining their side of the controversy, was supported by the Boston Central Labor Union and various AF of L unions.

League Appeals For Summer Pets

An appeal to summer resort residents, hotelmen, and storekeepers, not to leave dogs or cats to fend for themselves when they return to the city in the fall, has been issued by the Animal Rescue League of Boston.

To abandon an animal not only causes it much distress, the League points out, but also compels it, if it is a cat, to prey upon bird life in the neighborhood.

If it is impossible to bring back a cat or dog to town, the League reminds summer folk, it is only necessary to call the nearest one of its many offices and the situation will be taken care of. If the number cannot be found in the local phone book, a call to the League's headquarters at 50 Carver Street, Boston, Hancock 9170, will solve the problem.

All Seven Keys Shut Baldpate Inn

Chilling Finance Shrouds Romance Of Baldpate Inn

By E. Bigelow Thompson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGETOWN, Mass., Aug. 27—Grass grows unkempt, knee-high, on the once fair lawns of Baldpate Inn. The granite steps to the front door are moss-covered and edged with weeds. Against a summer sky of fleecy clouds suspended in clearest blue is a silhouette of roof angles fantastic enough to set the key for the maze of 41 rooms and strange corridors which led Earl Derr Biggers to write his tale of romance and eerie wind-in-the-crannies mystery, "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

Baldpate, with its 205-year history, is in the news on the announcement that a projected auction scheduled for today has been postponed and that the property probably will be sold after Labor Day by the Georgetown Savings Bank on a mortgage foreclosure. The glories of the once famous inn have fled.

An air of mystery surrounds the red frame curiosity—even if one is not familiar with the Biggers book and subsequent stage and screen versions of the story. Weird in construction, with additions here, there and everywhere, the faded red landmark boasts so many windows—of all sizes and locations—that it would be a mathematician's task to tabulate them.

The mystery of the silent pile is heightened in stepping indoors into the stripped rooms. Gone is the art glass window with the coat of arms of the Mighill and Spofford families valued at $5,000. Gone are the heavy banquet tables from a room where faded coaching scenes are the only touch of life on echoing walls.

Labyrinth of Rooms

Doors open to right and to left and lure one to explore the labyrinth of rooms and strange passageways. A narrow hallway with low ceiling and two steps down. A turn and two steps up to another level. Here a door jamb scarcely two feet wide; here one through which three could enter abreast. Here a tiny cupboard cunningly concealed in the white dado. A house of creakings and midnight thrills!

The historic inn, one of the oldest in Essex County, was built in 1733 by Deacon Stephen Mighill, an aristocrat and descendant of a fine old English family. He lived in Rowley and was the first tax collector for the Massachusetts Bay Province, which was taxed £95,508 and 5s. —Rowley's portion being £193, payable to the Crown.

He put up the original portion of the rambling structure, to which later owners—descendants—tacked on the amazing and eccentric additions. In 1735 Deacon Mighill married Elizabeth Woodman of Bradford and moved into the home whose "raising" was a notable affair in the county annals.

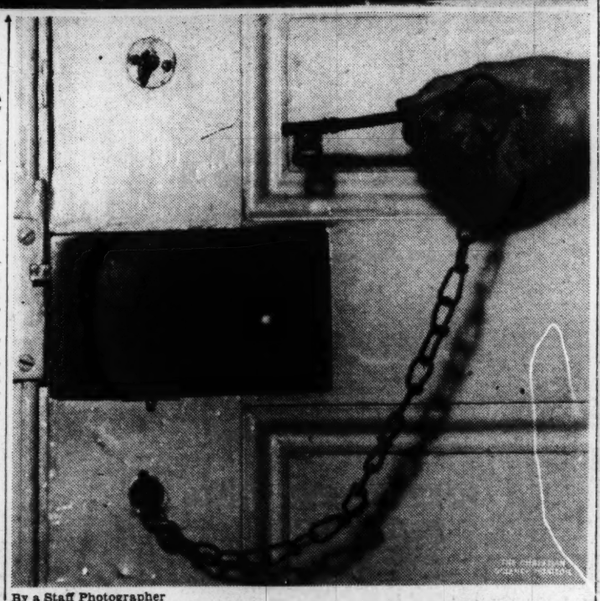
The Deacon passed on in 1783 and willed the estate to his son, David. The place has been in the possession of Mighills or Spoffords ever since. It finally came into the possession of Paul Spofford of New York City, who was in the direct line of descent from Deacon Mighill.

Many Notable Guests

Many additions have been made to the original house. During the years it was improved and fitted with antique furniture until around 1890, when under the direction of Nathaniel Spofford, a descendant of John Spofford, the first settler of Georgetown, the house became an inn.

Mr. Spofford was succeeded by William Bray, whose wife was the former Eliza Spofford. Under their management the inn prospered until it became one of the best-known hostelries in the county. Mr. Bray was one of the first innkeepers to encourage winter parties and winter sports. When he passed on in 1922, the management was taken over by his daughter and her husband, the William Harrimans, who ran the inn and the 62-acre estate until February a year ago.

During the '90's, and on, the inn entertained many notable guests. On the register appeared the names of members of the Vanderbilt family, the Lowells and Cabots; Alice Longfellow, daughter of the poet; Grover Cleveland, and Harriet Prescott Spofford. It remained for Earl Derr Biggers to place Baldplate Inn for all time in using it as the setting for his story, "Seven Keys to Baldpate."



By a Staff Photographer

Where Biggers Laid Famous Thriller

Above is a side view of the 41-room Baldpate Inn, showing additions built on original structure, the four-story tower at the left, and the eccentric roof line. Below—One of the "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

2,152 Jobless In Brookline

Basing figures on the last available census of 1930, approximately less than 5 per cent of the inhabitants of Brookline are unemployed, or exactly 2,152 residents, according to information made available from the special Federal agency which conducted this research earlier in the year.

Of this number, 63 per cent are totally unemployed, 17 per cent partly employed, and 20 per cent engaged only in emergency work. The division by men and women was 1,380 of the former and 772 of the latter. By age grouping, 369 were between 20 and 24 years; 431 between 25 and 34, 387 between 35 and 44; and 373 between 45 and 55.

Seekonk Protests Teacher Demotion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEEKONK, Mass., Aug. 27—To protest demotion of Mrs. Louise Barquist, who has been teaching in Seekonk schools since her graduation from Brown University in 1910, a meeting of citizens has been called for Monday night in the Town Hall and a parade of school children has been arranged for the afternoon.

For 12 years Mrs. Barquist has been principal in the Pleasant Street School, but she was notified recently that this year she is to teach the fifth grade in the Munroe Corner School.

Curtis E. Rinebolt, a leader of the protest movement, declared that the only apparent reason for the demotion is that Mrs. Barquist has opposed the School Committee's plan for building a high school in the town with PWA funds—on the ground that the pupils would not receive in it the high standard of education now provided for them in the East Providence, Pawtucket, and Providence high schools.

N.E. Group Seeks To Level Barrier Of Business Age

(Continued from Page 9)

paratively poorly paid men below 40 in many cases, were expected to carry on the work they had planned after fruitful years of experience, business and industry of today have been quite largely deprived of competent, balanced and experienced direction.

The recession, he indicated, might be due in quite large measure to this lack of experienced direction.

Mr. Simler said that something should be done about the situation —and Roland Darling, a Boston printer, set about doing this something.

Way to Help Others

Gathering about him a group of executives he knew to be unemployed just now, he outlined the plan of the Forty Plus of New England to them. He showed how by cooperating with each other, many a sales executive—through his long-standing connections — though unable to find work himself at the moment, might be able to steer an advertising manager, for instance, to a good position.

He pointed out that men who knew how to put real appeal into a letter, could occupy their spare time by helping others, skilled in different executive work, to write result-getting letters to prospective employers.

"All for One and One for All" is the motto of these capable, experienced men, all born at least 40 years ago.

Last week a printer, very friendly to the plan, ran off some thousands of an interesting folder, designed by an aritist—who also donated his work. It tells of the aims of the club and has one page of quotations by business leaders, stressing the importance of experience and the increasing recognition that there is no basis for measuring ability by years of age alone. It also touches on the idea that age distribution—if considered at all in industry—should parallel age distribution in the community.

Adopt Equal Distribution

This plan has been used by Henry Ford, it is stated, and General Electric followed suit recently with the announcement that since 40 per cent of the national population is over 40 years of age it intends that there shall be the same proportion among its employees. A medical authority, Dr. George Morris Piersol, is also quoted to the effect that—if arbitrary ages can be relied upon at all as a measure of ability—"the period of greatest productivity lies somewhere between 47 and 60 years of age."

Next week copies of this folder, with special letters, are to be mailed to every employer of more than 50 workers in New England. The letters will point out that a wide choice of real executive ability is available through the club, whenever a need for it is felt.

Copies of this folder and the letters, together with copies of the Constitution and bylaws of the club have been sent, too, to Mr. Simler. He is having them sent to his representatives all over the United States. They in turn have agreed to present the idea to sales executives clubs, service clubs and other similar groups all over the country, so that similar groups may be started everywhere.

Glowing Tower—Edward Robbins of Bubbling Brook Farm on the Westwood-Walpole line, has two big interests—among many. He likes well-cooked food, and he delights in experimenting with electrical devices.

With a long experience in turning his ideas into metal and wood in his own workshop — ever since he joined in airplane construction shortly after the Wright Brothers' first flights—he has developed a number of interesting devices in recent years. The last was an electric frying pan which can produce perfectly fried eggs—or scrapple for Philadelphians —under the very noses of breakfasters.

At our last visit he led us to a little round tower standing in the middle of a table—like a Navajo clay structure on a barren plain. But the tower was unusual in that, in the gathering dusk, it glowed mysteriously red for its whole eight or nine inches height.

Removing a piece of asbestos from the summit in mysterious silence Mr. Robbins pointed to the ruby heat inside—produced by an electric heater coil imbedded in the asbestos clay of the tower. Disappearing for a minute, he returned with an ear of corn, which he lowered into the tower with an ice pick thrust through its stalk. In less than 30 seconds he lifted it out again—delicately browned at the tip of each grain and sending out a delicious nutty odor.

Handing it over to us with butter and salt, he said: "Now there's corn that has the real flavor!"

We nibbled on it at length—and agreed.

Odd Taste to Water—Two young girls sat down at a Nantasket soda foundain and ordered chocolate sundaes. When one of the orders arrived, a glass of water—according to custom—stood near it. At once, one of the girls—long thirsty—snatched it up and started drinking.

Half the glass went at one gulp before she blinked her eyes in indignation and informed the attendant that the glass wasn't clean—the water tasted "kind of lemonady."

"—And why shouldn't it?" bleated an outraged woman on the next seat. "You've just drunk most of my order of lemonade!"

"Think to Think"—Life would be much more simple, as far as policemen are concerned at least, an officer on Wollaston Boulevard tells us, if women drivers would only remember that the idea is to cling to the right hand side of the road.

"Just let me stop one of these drivers," he says, "and inquire the reason she prefers the left side of the road. She'll manage to stop talking with her companion just long enough to tell me she was so busy conversing that 'she guesses she just didn't think to think where she was!'"

"Imagine, having to 'think to think'" he added.

Tourists Return From Travels In Liners to Dock

After last week end's lull in transatlantic sailings, the Port of Boston, this week, will welcome five shiploads of returning travelers. First to arrive, it is expected, will be the American Importer, of the United States Line, at Pier 4, East Boston, tonight, at 8. There are 116 passengers from Manchester, Liverpool, and Belfast aboard.

The same line's American Banker is due to dock at 1:30 p. m. tomorrow, from London. Two hours later the Anchor Line's California, with 968 passengers—217 of them for Boston and the rest for New York, is due at the same Pier 4, East Boston, from Glasgow, Dublin and Cobh. At 8 a. m. the Franconia of the Cunard-White Star Line is due from Liverpool, Belfast, and Greenock, with 259 passengers for Boston and 505 for New York. It will dock at Pier 3, East Boston.

On Monday morning at 7:35 the Furness liner Nova Scotia is due to dock at Pier 46, Mystic River—after anchoring in the harbor tomorrow evening. It brings 259 passengers from Liverpool, St. John's, Newfoundland, and Halifax.

Another arrival on Monday morning at 8 a. m., at the Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, is to be the Canadian National Line steamer Lady Nelson, back from a 30-day West Indian cruise. The same line's Lady Drake sailed this morning for Bermuda and the British West Indies with 100 passengers, after disembarking 80 from Halifax.

The Laconia of the Cunard-White Star Line will sail this evening at 10 o'clock from Pier 3, East Boston, with 206 passengers for Greenock, Dublin, and Liverpool.

AIR CONDITIONED

Filene's BOSTON

Swedish peasant frocks gave the designs and colors to

NEW **Cotton print dresses** *for girls of*

7 to 14 **$2**

JUMPER DRESS—an interesting variation of the dirndl, horizontal striped print in soft, neutral colorings. Laced bodice over vestee effect. Red, navy. Sizes 7 to 14. (Sketched left.) $2

YOKE DRESS in jumper effect. Gay color flower print with plain yoke. Stitched pleats are an interesting skirt treatment. Navy with red; wine with blue. Sizes 7 to 14. $2 Right above.

TILE PRINT DRESS in gayest of the gay colors. PLEATS from shoulder to hem. Gay belt and buttons. Capen, wine, navy. Sizes 7 to 14. $2 Left above.

Write or phone HUBbard 4250 till 9 P. M.

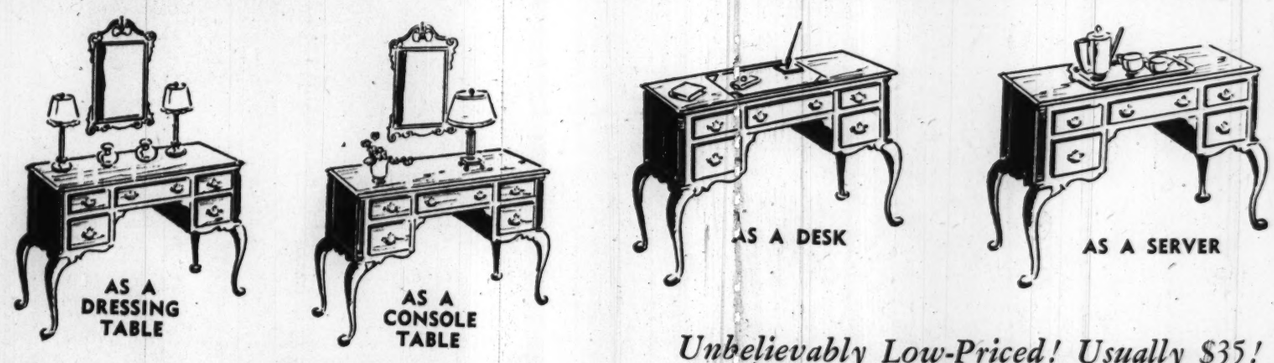
FILENE'S GIRLS' DRESS SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

August Furniture & Rug Sale

Furniture, Rugs, Home Appliances, Radios OPEN TONIGHT UNTIL 9 *Please use Annex Doors on Avon or Chauncy Streets, Boston*

Handsome, Authentic Colonial Lowboy



Unbelievably Low-Priced! Usually $35!

$19.75

Heretofore the Colonial Lowboy has been a luxury piece—something possible to own "some day." *This sale makes that "some day" NOW.* This is a full-size authentically designed, handsomely finished lowboy of richly-grained mahogany veneer and gumwood. We've seen to it that it has *all the extra fine touches* that are hallmarks of good furniture. It's a *kneehole style* lowboy—which makes it usable as a desk or dressing table as well as a decorative piece of furniture. *Even the back is finished* so that you don't necessarily have to push against the wall. There are five full-size dustproofed drawers with mahogany bottoms, smooth-gliding sycamore sides, dovetailing at front and back, center-guides, and neatly-fitting lipped fronts. The drawer pulls are all made of solid brass. The top of this lowboy is *moulded all the way around*, the ends carry out the design (not just left plain and uninteresting). The legs are the most graceful cabriole style. Note, also that the corner posts are reeded. *It's a piece of furniture you'll be proud to own!*

$4 DOWN Balance monthly. Nominal carrying charge on our budget payment plan.

Matching Pediment-Top Mirror Shown in Small Sketches Above..... $9.95

SEVENTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"The Texans" with Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett. Scollay: 10:05 a. m, 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," featuring the Mauch Twins. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree." 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris, Frances Mercer and Bruce Cabot. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
Martha Raye, Bob Hope, Betty Grable and Jack Whiting in "Give Me a Sailor." Fenway: 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. Also "Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Brookline Village Theater—
"White Banners," with Claude Rains, Fay Bainter and Jackie Cooper. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Fast Company," starring Melvyn Douglas. 2, 5:15, 8:15 Tomorrow: Wallace Beery in "Port of Seven Seas."

Uptown—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell and Pat O'Brien. 1:10, 4:10 7:10, 10:10. Also "Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End" boys. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
"Lord Jeff," starring Freddie Bartholomew. Also "White Banners," with Claude Rains and Fay Bainter. Daily 2:30 and 7:45. Monday: William Powell and Carole Lombard in "My Man Godfrey." Also "Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance." 2:09, 5:15, 8:21. Also "Little Miss Broadway," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:56, 7:02, 10:02.

State and Orpheum—
Charles Boyer, Sigrid Gurie and Hedy Lamarr in "Algiers." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young, Lew Ayres, Ruth Hussey and Lana Turner. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Tremont—
"Jezebel," starring Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "Life Begins at College," featuring the Ritz Brothers. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Also George Brent and Olivia de Havilland in "Gold Is Where You Find It."

University—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell and Pat O'Brien. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also Kay Francis in "My Bill." 1:55, 5, 8:05. Tomorrow: Wallace Beery in "Port of Seven Seas." Also "Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End" kids.

Strand—
Ralph Bellamy and Josephine Hutchinson in "Crime of Dr. Hallet." Also "Fight for Your Lady," with John Boles. Tomorrow: Merle Oberon in "Divorce of Lady X." Also "Spy Ring," with William Hall.

Metropolitan—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers, 9:55 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Boston—
"The Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Melville Cooper and Ian Hunter. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "One Wild Night." 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Ontario," Robert Benchley in "Music Made Simple," "Clyde Lucas and His Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Breakfast for Two," featuring Herbert Marshall and Barbara Stanwyck. Also "Blossoms on Broadway." Tomorrow: Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Bordertown." Also "Women in Prison," with Wyn Cahoon and Scott Colton. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1938

Associated Press Quotations

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 430,000
Previous day 821,810
1938 volume to date 173,954,643
1937 volume to date 265,615,670

Mild Stock Rally Reduces Losses Of Early Sell-Off

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Stocks rallied mildly in today's market after an early sell-off had knocked down leaders fractions to more than 2 points.

Offerings from uneasy holders, brokers said, were due partly to a revival of European war fears. Much attention was paid to the speech of Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in which he stated there was no change in his country's policy toward peace on the continent, and that Great Britain might be compelled to fight if Germany starts a conflict in Central Europe. Most in Wall Street, though, thought the Simon address was more conciliatory than otherwise.

Motors led the decline, followed by steels, rubbers and most of the recently strong groups. Rails, coppers, utilities and specialties also were in moderate supply. Extreme losses were substantially reduced in many cases near the final hour.

Principal losers included General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Union Pacific, Kennecott, Westinghouse, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Bonds in Mild Decline

The bond market was under slight selling pressure today, although there were enough supporting orders to keep declines within a minor range.

The secondary division of the rail group was the most active and toward the final hour of the brief session showed no other than the general uneasiness in Europe which failed to disturb to any extent the present position of foreign dollar bonds.

Losers of fractions to a point or so included Interborough Rapid Transit 7s, Nickel Plate 6s, Northern Pacific 3s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway Consolidated 5s, Santa Fe 4s, International Hydro Electric 6s, and Loews 3½s.

Contesting the trend for small gains or holding about unchanged were Alleghany stamped 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Rock Island 4s, and Penn Dixie Cement 6s.

During the first hour only a small amount of German Government bonds had appeared on the tape at losses of ⅛ to ¼ of a point. Rome 6s lost around ½ but Cuban 5½s improved more than a point. There was little activit in other foreign issues.

U. S. Governments kept in the background, traders apparently digesting Washington reports the Treasury may be a heavy borrower in the money markets in September. Actively traded issues ranged from 3-32 of a point lower to 1-32 higher.

Stock Transfers Reported to SEC For Month of June

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph M. Schenck sold 19,200 common shares of 20th Century-Fox Film Company and 1,000 shares of $1.50 cumulative preferred stock in June.

Mr. Schenck, of Beverly Hills, Calif., is a director of the company. His transaction was included in a compilation by the Securities Commission of security purchases and sales in June by officers, directors and principal stockholders of industrial companies.

Cornelius V. Whitney, director, New York City, bought 15,000 shares of Pan American Airways Corporation $5 par common, an amended report to the commission for March, 1938, indicated.

Robert E. Wood, Chicago, president of Sears Roebuck & Company, gave away 410 shares of the common stock in June. Harris Perlstein, Chicago, a director, gave away 1,100 common shares of Allied Mills, Inc.

Robert B. Colgate, an officer, New York City, bought 1,000 common shares of Colgate Palmolive Peet. Henry Ittleson, president of Commercial Investment Trust Company, gave away 100 shares of common.

Ellis A. Gimbel, an officer, Philadelphia, sold 1,200 common shares of Gimbel Brothers, Inc.

William A. M. Burden, director, New York City, sold 3,000 common shares of United Air Lines. Henry B. du Pont, director, Wilmington, Del., bought 100 common shares of North American Aviation, Inc.

Walter S. Hallanan, an officer, Charleston, W. Va., sold 900 shares of Plymouth Oil Company common in June. He also reported to the commission several hundred purchases and sales of the common over a period extending back to May, 1935.

Sharp Business Rise Seen for Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Seventy per cent of the business and financial men of Philadelphia definitely look for a decided improvement in general business conditions in the early Fall. And most optimistic of them all are the so-called luxury lines and the investment houses, according to the Land Title Bank & Trust Co.

Automobile dealers, manufacturers, general business, retail business, builders, and the bituminous coal industry expect a strong pick-up "shortly after Labor Day."

Thousands of Philadelphians, who have refrained from buying anything but the main esentials—many from "fear of the future"—have stopped this practice of the past year and have started a buying wave rolling that gives every indication of being one of the largest in the history of the city—one in which the public is ready to "buy our heads off if we are given the opportunity."

In short, recovery, even though it may be hardly noticeable, has come to Philadelphia with a decided upward swing in virtually every industry and line of business.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	52¾	52¾	52¾	Aug26
119⅝	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	3	40	39¾	39¾	Aug12
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	12	12¼	12¼	12¼	Aug26
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
29½	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	29¼	29	29	
65¾	43	Air Reduction (1a)	2	63¼	63	63	
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1½	1½	1½	Aug25
13¾	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	14	10¾	10¾	10¾	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	5	1¼	1	1	Aug26
17½	8½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Aug24
17½	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	10	12¼	12	12	
17½	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	12	12	12	Aug26
19⅝	17⅝	Alleg-Lud Steel	2	19½	19	19	— ½
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	7	13	12⅝	12¾	
184	124	Allied Chem & D	1	181	181	181	— ½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Aug10
14⅞	8¾	Allied Mills (⅛e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Aug26
12	4½	Allied Strs	10	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
68⅜	38	Allied St pf (8)	4	67⅜	66½	66½	Aug24
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	16	49	48¼	49	— ½
19⅜	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	19	19	19	Au 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	5	68	68	68	—1
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	6	80¾	80½	80¾	Aug26
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	14	20	19½	19½	Aug26
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	2	40	40	40	
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	3	99	98½	98½	— ½
170½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	+1
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	5	28⅜	27½	28	Aug26
53	27	Am Car & F pf (2½e)	2	42½	42½	42½	—2½
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Cbl (.85e)	3	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
110½	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Aug18
117⅜	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116½	116½	116½	Aug20
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	8½	8¼	8½	Aug24
14¾	9	Am Coml Alcohol	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug26
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	11⅜	11½	11½	+ ⅛
6¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	5½	5⅜	5½	
6¾	4	Am European	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Aug23
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	3	4⅞	4	4	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16	15	15	Aug23
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	19	19	19	— ⅝
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	5	10⅜	9⅞	10	Aug26
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Aug23
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Aug26
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	25	24¾	24¾	Aug26
43	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	10	43	42	43	Aug26
2¼	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Aug23
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Aug26
8¾	4⅛	Am International	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	6	20	20	20	—1
17⅜	10	Am Locomotive pf	1	62	62	62	Aug26
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	2	15	15	15	Aug26
38¾	23	Am M & Met	1	4¾	4½	4¾	Aug24
115	99½	Am Metal (½e)	1	35½	35½	35½	
7⅛	3¼	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	115	115	115	Aug26
41⅜	19	Am Pow & Lt	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	2	35½	35½	35½	—1
17	9	Am P & L $5pf (2½k)	2	31½	31	31½	
22⅞	13⅛	Am Rad & St S	22	16¾	15⅝	15⅞	— ¼
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill	21	19¾	19¼	19½	— ⅜
20⅞	15¼	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	75⅜	75½	75½	—1¼
16	7⅛	Am Safety Raz (1.60)	12	19	19	19	Aug24
56¾	28⅛	Am Seating	3	16	15½	16	
136	103	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	16	47⅝	46⅞	47⅜	— ⅜
56	46¾	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	5	136	135½	136	Aug26
34¾	15⅝	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	Aug23
11¾	6⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	4	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
14	12	Am Stores	3	8	8	8	Aug26
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	2	24	24	24	+ ¼
117⅛	101¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	102	103	103	Aug24
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Aug24
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	144½	143½	143¾	—1¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ¾
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	89	89	89	—1¼
149	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	Aug26
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	7	7	7	
13½	6	Am Water Wks	10	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	84	84	84	Aug24
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	Aug26
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	38½	38½	38½	—1½
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	4	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	78	34¾	34	34¾	+ ⅛
59	29	Anacon W & C	2	43¼	43	43	Aug26
23⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	6	20¾	19¾	19¾	Aug26
19	10	Andes Copper	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Aug26
4½	2	A P W Paper	16	16	16	16	Aug26
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	3	3	3	Aug26
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	2	100½	100	100	Aug25
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	7	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	48	48	48	Aug25
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	1	50	50	50	Aug12
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Aug26
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	2	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
72½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5¾k)	2	75	75	75	Aug 9
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	3	70	70	70	Aug18
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	6	35	35	35	Aug23
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	11	38¾	37½	38⅛	+ ¼
27⅜	14	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	1	58	58	58	— ¾
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	9	23⅜	22¼	22¼	Aug26
14½	6½	Atl G & W S S pf	3	7½	7½	7½	Aug25
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	4	12⅜	12¼	12¼	Aug24
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	11	22⅜	22¼	22¼	Aug26
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	108½	108	108	Aug24
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	9	8	7⅞	8	
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	46	46	46	Aug26
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	2	57	57	57	Aug26
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	6¾	6¼	6¼	
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Aug26
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Aug26

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	8	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	15	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	34½	34	34½	Aug26
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
13⅛	9	Barber Bros	1	12¾	12¼	12¼	Aug26
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	9	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅜
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Aug26
96½	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	115	115	115	Aug23
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	Aug26
33	15¼	Belg N R pf (3.27½)	2	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	Jun 28
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	45	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	5	18	18	18	Aug26
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	1	49	49	49	
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	38	59⅜	58½	59½	— ½
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	16½	16	16	
99½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	99½	99	99½	Aug26
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	4	24	24	24	Aug26
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker (¾e)	17	20⅜	20	20⅜	Aug26
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	5	17	17	17	— ½
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
30⅜	15⅞	Bohn Al & Brass	3	27½	27½	27½	—1
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	13	13	13	Aug24
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	5	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	17	34¾	34⅛	34¼	— ¾
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Aug24
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	15	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¾e)	33	36	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
40¼	20	Briggs & Stratt(2¼e)	7	40¾	40	40¼	— ⅜
40¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	40	40	40¼	Aug26
4¾	1¼	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Aug18
10⅝	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	8½	8½	8½	Aug26
13⅝	9¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	8	31⅞	31½	31½	Aug26
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	12	18⅜	17	17	Aug26
41	27⅞	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	4	32¾	32¾	32¾	Aug26
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Au 26
12⅞	6⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	6	5⅝	5½	5½	
32⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	3	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	— ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	3	38½	38¼	38¼	+ ⅜
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	6	14⅜	14⅛	14½	Aug26
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	10	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ½
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Aug26
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Aug25
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	22	22	Aug24
4¼	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	6	20	20	20	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Aug23
3½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16¼	8¼	Calumet & Hec	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	6	19½	18⅝	19	— ¼
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale	4	18⅜	18½	18⅝	
8⅜	5	Canadian Pacific	6	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	3	40	40	40	Aug13
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Aug20
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug19
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
107½	62¼	Case (J I) Co	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
58	29¾	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ⅝
106	100⅛	Caterpil pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	20	24	23½	23⅞	— ¾
95	82	Celanese cr pf (7)	3	95	93	95	Aug23
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	24½	24	24	— ⅜
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	5	20¾	20	20	— ⅜
8⅝	2	Cent Foundry	6	8	4⅞	4⅞	
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	Aug26
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	Aug19
67⅛	3¼	Century Rib M	2	5	5	5	Aug26
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	1	45½	45½	45½	— ¼
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	2	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	2	28	28½	28½	Aug26
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Aug24
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	13	32	31¾	31¾	— ¾
80	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	Jul 11
68½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	1	40	40	40	— ¼
1¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug18
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug18
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	Aug22
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	Aug26
5⅝	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	4	4	4	Aug26
18⅝	8¾	Chi Mail Order	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
1	½	Chi M St P & P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Aug26
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
16⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	34¾	34½	34¾	Aug25
44	37½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	43½	43½	43½	Aug25
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug25
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug24
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Aug22
12⅜	6	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug24
19½	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Aug26
16⅜	3¼	Childs Co	12	10¼	10	10¼	Aug26
77⅝	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	107	75¼	73⅛	74⅝	—1⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	9¾	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
8½	2	City Stores	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
27	10½	Clark Equip	2	25¾	25¼	25¾	Aug25
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	1	28½	28½	28½	Aug26
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.80e)	4	39½	39½	39½	—1
28¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	7	23⅝	22	23⅛	
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	2	137¼	135¼	135¼	Aug26
60	27½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59½	59½	59½	Aug26
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	9	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Aug26
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	3	36½	36½	36½	—1
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	17	16¾	16¾	— ½
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
22¾	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	6	19	19	19	— ½
7	3	Col Gas & El	79	8½	8¼	8¾	Aug24
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	54	7½	6⅝	6¾	— ¼
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	7	15⅜	15	15¼	
35¾	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Aug11
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	93¼	92	92	Aug26
50½	33	Comi Credit (4)	4	49¾	49½	49¾	— ⅛
105¾	84	Comi Cred pf (4¾)	1	104	104	104	Aug26
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	6	56	55¼	55½	— ⅜
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	111	111	111	Aug26
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	8	10⅞	10¼	10½	— ⅜
2	1	Com'with & South	6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Aug26
45	25	Com'with & So pf (3)	2	37	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅝
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	17	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	Aug26
9½	3½	Conde Nast	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Aug26
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	2	26¼	26	26	— ½
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	3	8½	8½	8½	Aug 9
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	11	15	14⅝	14⅝	Aug26
10¼	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Aug25
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	34	28	27⅝	28	— ⅜
100	88½	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
1	1	Consol Film Ind	4	1¾	1¼	1⅜	Aug26
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	2	8½	8¼	8½	Aug26
6¾	2½	Cons Laundries	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Aug26
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	18	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug26
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug26
22	10	Consol'n Coal	4	4	4	4	Aug26
89½	78	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Aug26
17½	9¾	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	Aug26
26⅝	8⅝	Container Corp	1	16	16	16	— ¼
23¼	1¼	Cont Bak A	6	22	21½	21⅝	— ½
103½	65½	Cont Bak B	9	2½	2½	2½	
49	36½	Cont Bak pf (3)	3	97¼	97	97	Aug26
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	11	42¾	42	42½	— ⅜
11½	6	Cont Diam Fib	1	112	112	112	Aug24
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	10¼	10	10	Aug26
1¾	⅛	Cont Motors	3	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
35¾	21¾	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Aug26
19½	10	Cont Steel	10	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	1	67	67	67	Aug 1
167½	162	Corn Products pf (7)	4	16	15¾	16	Aug26
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
37¾	19	Crane Co	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜	Aug26
114¾	85	Crane Co cv pf (8)	13	36¼	35⅝	36¼	— ⅛
25⅝	21¼	Cream of Wh (1½e)	1	114¾	113¾	114¾	Aug26
107¼	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	25⅛	25⅛	25

Commerce and Finance

Imposing Sales Totals Chalked Up in Retail Business in Week

Business and Industry

Free Competition Seen as Adequate Big Business Curb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The size of big business is adequately controlled by free competition and the working of economic laws and the Government should step in only where monopolistic practices and price-fixing agreements exist, according to a consensus of business executives revealed in a recent study by the Economic Research Division of the National Industrial Conference Board.

The survey of executive opinion about large-scale business enterprises showed that many businessmen agree that large operating units have certain definite advantages.

Mass marketing, with more extensive advertising and advantages in reciprocity, leads to increased sales by big business. Also, the greater stability, mass-purchasing power and assembly line production techniques of large companies often result in lower prices to the consumer. It was generally thought that large operations showed greater price stability, with tax economies and more efficient management contributing to substantial profits and a net gain in the national income. Big business finds it easier to obtain capital and also to deal with labor organizations, according to executive opinion.

Investor's Standpoint

From the investor's standpoint, large enterprises are often favored because of the diversification represented. Practically all executives agreed that big business has rendered a definite service to the public in fostering research, and that industrial progress would be hampered without the large sums spent on research and technical development by big companies.

Many businessmen, however, cited bad features in the operation of large-scale enterprise. Big business, with its concentration of power, tends to disregard public opinion and to sap the independent spirit of individually controlled business, while big companies spend lavishly on public relations to influence popular esteem, according to some opinions expressed to the Conference Board.

Among executives there was much criticism of the management of big business. It was pictured as inefficient, overpaid, hampered by red tape, too prone to be influenced by company politics, and too self-satisfied, with a corresponding decrease in progressive thinking.

A general opinion expressed was that big business offers serious disadvantages in absentee management, unfamiliar with local conditions; that top executives have little or no contact with employees, and that in labor relations and flexibility of control smaller business units offer decided advantages.

Some business executives also thought that many of the peaks and valleys in production, with attendant problems of employee turnover and unemployment, could be blamed on big business. It was generally agreed that as the size of business units increases, the trend is toward business collectivism, and the next step is governmental collectivism or control of all business activity.

Federal Control

As to the extent to which Governmental control should exist, various suggestions were made by business men. The dissolution of big business into smaller units should be accomplished by Governmental coercion, if business does not act voluntarily; the Government should formulate a code of industrial ethics to control labor policies, monopolistic practices, surplus profits and executives' earnings; maintenance of free competition and abolition of price-fixing agreements are governmental functions.

Other business men maintained that free competition and economic laws are sufficient to purge industry of undesirable elements, without the intervention of government.

It was the majority opinion that large-scale enterprise offers many advantages and economies, particularly in industries such as the steel or automotive where a large capital investment is required, but that in many activities business has grown unwieldy and uneconomical.

Most business men are apparently alive to the danger of Government collectivism or socialism, if business units in all fields tend to reach the size of public rather than private enterprises.

Decline in July Net On 15 Roads Smaller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Increased carloadings of manufactured goods and substantial cuts in maintenance expenses helped to boost aggregate net operating income of the first 15 roads reporting for July to $10,554,000, against $8,430,000 in June. From July, 1937, the total dropped 30.6 per cent, while in June net operating income fell 49.6 per cent from previous year. The decrease in July from the same month two years ago was 37.6 per cent.

Gross revenues of these carriers in July totaled $70,968,000, against $85,536,000 in July last year, off 17 per cent. June gross of the same roads aggregated $68,915,000, off 19.8 per cent from a year before.

If the rest of the roads can continue to show better revenues in July compared with June and bring a greater portion of gross down to net, July will compare more favorably with 1937 month than did June.

Automobile Production Drops Off During Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports in its weekly survey of the motorcar industry said that it estimated $60,000,000 had been spent to re-tool factories for 1939 model production. This was in addition, it said, to commitments for "hundreds of millions" worth of materials during the coming months.

This week's assemblies were estimated at 18,700 units, compared with 23,940 last week and 33,310 this week a year ago.

U. S. Gold Imports Highest Since April

By the Associated Press

Washington

English and Japanese shipments pushed United States gold imports to the highest total since April 1 in the week ended August 19.

The Commerce Department said $49,839,395 of the yellow metal came to this country during the week, compared with less than $20,000,000 in most of the preceding weeks of recent months. The shipments included $24,044,933 from England, $4,671,254 from Canada, $17,622,751 from Japan and $2,109,011 from Colombia.

Silver imports declined meanwhile to $888,780, the lowest level in many weeks. Mexico sent $499,501 and Canada $146,344.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.6 P. C. In Aug. 20 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.6 per cent during the week ended August 20 to the lowest level reached since December 1934, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Further weakness in prices of farm products, principally livestock, largely accounted for the decline.

The decrease brought the all-commodity index of over 800 price series to 77.4 per cent of the 1926 average. It is 1.7 per cent lower than it was a month ago and 11.3 per cent lower than it was for the corresponding week of August, 1937.

Minor declines were registered by the foods, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous groups. Hides and leather products, metals and metal products, building materials and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

The index for the raw materials group fell 1.1 per cent because of lower prices for agricultural commodities, kip skins, raw silk, hemp, jute, scrap steel, crude rubber, bananas and pepper.

Commodity groups	Aug. 20 1938	Aug. 13 1938	Aug. 21 1937	Aug. 22 1936
All commodities	77.4	77.9	87.3	81.5
Farm products	65.9	67.0	87.1	84.6
Foods	72.0	72.2	86.8	83.8
Hides and leather products	92.5	92.5	106.6	94.3
Textile products	65.3	65.5	76.6	70.4
Fuel and lighting materials	77.6	78.0	78.9	77.0
Metals and metal products	95.5	95.5	95.5	86.3
Building materials	89.3	89.3	96.4	86.9
Chemicals and drugs	77.1	77.2	81.7	79.5
Housefurnishing goods	87.8	87.8	92.7	82.6
Miscellaneous	72.1	72.3	77.2	71.6
Raw materials	70.3	71.1	85.0	81.8
Semimanufactured article	74.1	74.3	86.6	75.6
Finished products	81.7	82.0	88.9	82.5
All commodities other than farm products	80.0	80.3	87.3	80.8
All commodities other than farm p'ducts and foods	81.6	81.8	85.9	79.7

Retail Business Only 2 to 9 P. C. Below '37 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail buying, aided by better shopping weather, picked up this week, and for the country as a whole sales were only 2 to 9 per cent under a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported. Last week volume was 8 to 15 per cent under the comparative 1937 week.

Wholesale trade also stepped ahead, with volume running only 8 to 15 per cent under last year, contrasted with a lag of 10 to 22 per cent behind 1937 in the preceding week.

Sales Increase

"Profiting from the slow buying of the two previous weeks, trade managed to chalk up imposing sales totals in several important lines," the credit agency said. "Improved weather conditions made retailers more active in advertising fall merchandise, and stimulated buyers' interest in coats and other apparel items.

"In the New England region, average volume was lower than last year's comparative by 4 to 10 per cent. In the East, shoppers flocked to stores in large numbers, raising sales averages to within 6 to 14 per cent of 1937 levels. Still hampered by reduced farm income due to weevil infestation and low cotton prices, trade in the South was able to make less progress, the average decline from 1937 broadening slightly to 5 to 11 per cent.

"Midwest buying improved somewhat in industrial centers, but suffered a setback in rural areas where farmers were obliged to revise downward their income prospects as a result of hot weather damage to corn crops.

"Sales of cotton dresses and yarn goods for school costumes ran even with a year ago in the majority of centers.

"Rugs were slightly more active, with increased demand for higher-priced merchandise in evidence.

"Furniture volume, though still below 1937, showed the smallest decline recorded so far this year."

Prices Strong

Of wholesale buying, the agency added:

"While future commitments continued light in the principal wholesale markets, heavy demand from retailers who found original orders insufficient to cover more active consumer buying gave the much needed support to volume. Prices were strong, and in many quarters, there was evidence of a resistance to accepting orders for future delivery at present prices. Mail orders, particularly from the west and south, were more numerous, stressing rush shipments of blankets, flannels, and other dry goods.

"Activity in apparel lines reflected broadening demand for back-to-school outfits.

"With cotton prices settling, fill-in orders on dry goods were more frequent.

"Demand for heavy electrical appliances broadened for the first time in several months."

Canada Has 8 P. C. Sales Levy, Higher Income Taxes Than U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Canada which some businessmen in the United States dream about as the last great unexploited country where business is allowed to manage its own affairs while the Government minds the budget is in reality only a legend, declares Fortune magazine, despite the many surface indications that Canada is "in the act of repeating the halcyon days of United States business history."

"Like all legends that have vitality, this legend of the businessman's Canada is founded upon a certain number of unquestionable facts," Fortune admits. "Canada is still in the developmental stage. There is still need for capital and a hearty respect for it.

Business Not Alarmed

"The people are conservative and hard working, and there is no government-and-business problem comparable to ours. The Central Government leaves business alone in most respects and does not unduly alarm business in its conduct of public finance.

"Such, in brief outline, are the facts on which the growing legend of Canada as the businessman's paradise is lovingly erected. Looking at them, it would seem that in Canada, perhaps on his last great reservation, the businessman flourishes in all the majesty with which the elder economists invested him, a true monarch of laissez-faire.

"But the spinners of legend omit or gloss over certain other facts, such as the staggering burden of the public debt which amounts to $638 per capita in contrast to the per capita figure of $430 in the United States. Of this $638 the Federal debt accounts for $389 (United States Federal debt per capita is $282) and a fair-sized chunk of the Federal debt is due to the war as it is here too.

"Most of Canada's debt represents the cost of essential services which are still bitterly complained of as inadequate. And behind the fine gesture of the Dominion in approaching a balanced budget are the sorry finances of many of the provinces.

Forced to Borrow

"To keep going most of the provinces are forced to borrow from the Dominion, often without much hope of being able to repay," Fortune points out. "Even the brave near-balance of the Dominion's budget is achieved at the expense of heroic measures, chief of which is an 8 per cent sales tax levied at wholesale on manufactured goods and responsible for over a quarter of all Dominion revenues.

"Income taxes, the second largest source of Dominion revenue, are stiff, too. Personal income taxes are levied at rates which, at least up to the $100,000 bracket, run higher than those in the United States, and there is a flat 15 per cent tax on corporate net income.

"Now it is not because of any extravagance that Canada is expensive to run, unless the maintenance of an American standard of living is an extravagance. The Scotch and North Irish who dominate Canada's business and government see to it that every penny spent is pinched and many a needed penny withheld.

"Canada is expensive to run," Fortune explains, "for three inescapable reasons:

1. Sheer distance.
2. The smallness of her population.
3. The unstable character of her trade.

Dependent on Markets

"With her small population, probably the principal cause of Canada's high cost of operation is her dependence on widely fluctuating world markets. Dependence on world trade is dangerous enough, but Canada has also to contend with the fact that her exports are concentrated in relatively few items and that any variation in world demand for one of these items will therefore affect a large segment of her economy. And furthermore Canada's principal exports do not represent small surpluses over and above the amounts needed at home. Rather the industries supplying them exist primarily for the purpose of exporting."

Taking all these facts together, Fortune finds that "under her legend and her laissez-faire, her prosperous statistics and her suave business clubs, her undiscovered mines and her $6,800,000,000 worth of imported capital, Canada conceals one of the most precarious economies in the world." This, Fortune declares, explains the attitude of caution which characterizes Canadian business, the attitude responsible for the laissez-faire policy of Government.

Have Wage Laws

"Today there are minimum-wage laws in nearly all of the provinces. There is anti-trust legislation in the Combines Investigation Act, and arbitration has long been provided for under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Provincial and Dominion governments are in business up to the hilt, operating railroads, airlines, radio stations, telephones, and electric projects.

"The point of all this lies in the caution with which the Canadians have handled their social legislation. In passing the laws the Government has never bullied the businessmen, and in discussing the laws with the Government the businessmen have been ready to give an inch.

"The whole situation reveals what seems to be a lack of energy, but what can be explained more plausibly as a realization of the country's limitations. With a small population expensively scattered over an immense and largely inhospitable territory, with livelihood dependent upon foreign trade, with the severe internal strains which inevitably result, you cannot reasonably entertain vast hopes and you simply cannot afford to rock the boat."

Building of Homes During July Well Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—According to compilations of the F. W. Dodge Corporation the valuation of all residential construction contracts awarded for July, 1938, was $87,978,000, which is $6,932,000 ahead of July of last year.

The improvement in July residential construction was sufficient to bring the total seven months' figure to a point just 18 per cent behind the first seven months of 1937.

Contracts awarded for non-residential building in July show a slightly more than seasonal decline of 11 per cent from June and continue to run behind the corresponding month of last year.

Heavy engineering construction, comprising public works and utilities, has not yet begun to show the effects of the Federal spending program. The July record is down 5 per cent from last month and 22 per cent below July of last year.

The value of all contracts awarded, building and heavy engineering combined, for July, aggregate $239,799,000, which is only 4½ per cent below June, but 25 per cent behind July of 1937, which was the highest month in the year.

Anthracite Prices To Rise on Sept. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Leading producers of anthracite have notified the trade of an increase in mine prices of anthracite ranging from 10 to 25 cents a ton, effective Sept. 1.

New prices for September, with increases over August prices, will be: Broken, $6 up 10 cents; egg, stove and chestnut, $6.25 an increase of 15 cents on stove size and 25 cents each on egg and chestnut sizes; and pea $4.50, up 10 cents. No change will be made in steam sizes.

Although no announcement has been made beyond Sept. 1, there is expectation in the trade that another step-up of 25 cents will be made in the larger domestic sizes, that is, egg, stove and chestnut, on Oct. 1, which will bring the winter price to $6.50 at the mines.

Mexican National Railways Halts Purchasing in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—National Railways of Mexico will discontinue purchasing accessories from American manufacturers, but will be supplied from Mexican factories, according to a statement issued by Salvador Romero, general manager. The step was announced as an economy measure and to help in the fight against unemployment among railroad plant workers.

Quebec's Revenues In Year $3,008,287 Above Expenditures

MONTREAL (CP)—Quebec had a surplus of $3,008,287 of ordinary revenues against ordinary expenditures in the year ended June 30, provincial Treasurer Martin Fisher announced.

Expenditures during the fiscal year amounted to $50,335,750 and revenue totaled $53,344,037, the Treasurer announced in a financial statement made public at government offices here.

Extraordinary expenditures for aid to colonization, unemployment relief and similar purposes amounted to $12,446,555. Direct relief cost the province $2,482,427 and public works to relieve unemployment amounted to $8,601,952.

The Government spent $14,164,624 on road construction and $4,779,308 on bridges and culverts.

Succession duties provided the highest individual source of revenue for provincial coffers, with a total of $11,837,571 collected. Gasoline taxes brought in $7,347,409 and automobile licenses, fines and other charges accounted for $7,183,540.

Liquor sales brought in $4,258,747 and permits and duties on liquors accounted for $1,968,405. Revenue from the lands and forests department was $5,651,040 and mines revenue was $1,432,762.

Income from corporation taxes on capital was $4,939,697, corporation tax on profits $3,489,591 and securities transfer $477,393.

Gen. Motors Gives Workers Sales Data

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp., said it had distributed among employees data showing sales volume and earnings for the first half of the year declined "far more severely" than employment and weekly wages.

Dollar sales were 38 per cent less than for the first half of 1937 and earnings 70 per cent less, the company said. Employment was down 27 per cent for the same comparable period. Weekly pay checks for the second quarter only were 25 per cent less than the comparable period a year ago.

The company said temporary stoppages of work early last year prevented pay check comparisons including the first quarter.

Most Competitive Grain Markets In Years, Says Report

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP)—European nations, laying up wheat supplies against the possibility of war, have the advantage, grain traders said today, of one of the most competitive world markets in years.

The fact that importing nations have been buying more wheat than they did last year almost has been ignored in the race to sell to Europe. Big surpluses in the United States and Canada, with Australia, Russia and Danubian countries exporting and Argentina growing a new crop which will be ready at the end of the year, overshadowed the fact that world shipments were running much larger than they did a year ago.

Quotations Decline

Thus, while importing nations bought wheat on each reduction in price, North American quotations have declined. Uncertainty regarding the United States export subsidy plans, which naturally have a bearish influence at Winnipeg and thus indirectly on all North American markets, caused extreme caution. Fear that the Anglo-American reciprocal trade pact expected to be announced soon would operate to the detriment of Canada also has depressed Canadian values.

Compared with a week ago Chicago wheat this morning was 2¼ to 3¼ cents a bushel lower. Corn, strengthened by strong revival in export business and less favorable crop reports, was unchanged to only 1¼ lower while oats were ⅛-⅝ higher, rye unchanged to ¾ lower and provisions have lost 17 to 60 cents.

Pointing to increased world shipments of wheat, the Uhlmann Grain Co. said this confirmed belief that many nations were laying in large supplies and that this would continue to be the policy. They said the figures showed much wheat had not gone into consumption.

Russia and Australia have been supplying most of the wheat to importing nations. Germany was credited with having bought fairly large quantities of Canadian and Rumanian wheat and Greece and Spain also have been in the market. Since July 1 the United States has shipped 19,000,000 bushels compared with 10,355,000 for Canada but this was a temporary advantage due to the short Canadian crop last year.

Export of Corn

Renewed export purchasing of corn, estimated close to 3,000,000 bushels this week, overshadowed reports of a sharp falling off in demand for vessel space to move grain out of Chicago. Most dealers anticipated continued broad export trade at least until Argentina harvested her new crop early in 1939.

Meanwhile, less favorable crop conditions in some parts of the belt, particularly in the west, and an extension of time for making loans on old corn have favored holding on the part of producers. Terminal stocks have been whittled down.

Oats and rye markets have been steadied by a fairly good commercial demand.

Land was dominated by hog market declines.

Netherlands Banks Declared To Be In A Strong Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A very strong position and a high degree of liquidity is revealed by the balance sheets of the five leading banks of the Netherlands — the Netherlands Trading Society, the Amsterdam Bank, the Rotterdam Bank, the Twentsche Bank and the Incasso Bank.

The total amount of deposits and creditor funds increased from 891,000,000 florins ($50,0000,000) at the end of 1936 to 1,067,000,000 florins at the end of 1937. Against this increase of deposits and other creditor funds there is little evidence of an extension of credits.

The aggregate amount of debtor investments (not including credits against securities) of the "big five" amounted to 385,000,000 florins as compared with 400,000,000 florins at the end of the previous year, 1936.

As other possibilities for paying investment of the accrued deposits and current account balances were lacking, they found their way to the category of first liquidities.

The cash items, bankers' deposits and call money on the combined balance sheets total 326,000,000 florins, as compared with 276,000,000 florins at the end of 1936. The holdings of bills of exchange showed a marked increase from 305,000,000 florins to 430,000,000 florins among which appear large amounts of treasury bills.

The combined capital of the five banks amounts to 210,000,000 florins (unchanged), the reserves total 93,500,000 florins. The total gross profits over 1937 amounted to 26,360,000 florins (1936: 25,600,000 florins), while dividends were paid ranging from 5½ to 6½ per cent (1936: 5 to 5½ per cent).

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Expansive Monetary Policy Called for by British M. P.'s

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The present set-back in world trade is due to removable defects in recent monetary action on the part of the American and British Governments.

This is contended in statements recently drawn up by the British Parliamentary Monetary Committee, a non-party group of Members of Parliament, presided over by Mr. W. Craven-Ellis.

The group argues that trade conditions have shown themselves entirely responsive to monetary action on the part of Washington and London.

During the years 1929 to 1933 commodity prices were depressed and prosperity was destroyed by deflationary measures. From 1933 to 1937, in consequence of reversal of this policy, prices were raised and prosperity was restored. But in the spring of 1937 the American Government thought this beneficent movement was going too far and, under pressure from financial interests antagonistic to those of the farmers and industrialists, it reverted with disastrous results to the deflationary policy which had previously done so much harm.

Washington has since shown signs of recognizing the mistake, but British Government influence—witness a speech made in the House of Commons by Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade on May 24, 1938—has been thrown upon the wrong side, with the result that prosperity which might otherwise have been restored has been retarded.

Mr. Stanley described it as "inevitable and even desirable" that there should be "some fall from an artificially exaggerated level."

A report issued in June 1931 by an expert committee under Lord Macmillan said, "a large rise toward the price-level of 1928 is greatly to be desired."

In 1932 the members of the Ottawa Monetary Committee, with which the British Goverment concurred, strongly endorsed this policy.

Price Rise Desired

"A rise throughout the world in the general levels of wholesale prices," the Ottawa Committee said, "is in the highest degree desirable."

This policy was confirmed in a Currency Declaration by British Commonwealth representatives, issued on July 27, 1933, after the collapse of the World Economic Conference. "Since then" (the Ottawa Conference), this Declaration says, "the policy of the British Commonwealth has been directed to raising prices. The undersigned delegations note with satisfaction that this policy has been attended with an encouraging measure of success. . . . The Governments of the British Commonwealth should persist by all means in their power, whether monetary or economic, within the limits of sound finance, in the policy of furthering the rise in wholesale prices until there is evidence that equilibrium has been re-established, and thereupon they should take whatever measures are possible to stabilize the position thus attained."

What has now occurred, the British Parliamentary Monetary Committee holds, has been due to a clash in monetary influences. "There are strong international and financial forces," it says, "working to force the world wholesale price level down and, to put Britain back on to a monetary system which would be highly profitable to international finance, but disastrous to agriculture and industry."

The American Government, in its recent deflationary action, the Group goes on to argue, has fallen into a mistake against which the Macmillan Committee especially warned the world in 1931.

"President Roosevelt," the Group says, "mistook an outbreak of speculation in the spring of 1937 for the monetary disease of inflation. His mistake was so elementary and so obvious that it was foreseen by the Macmillan report of 1931, six years before it was made."

Committee Report

. . . "We think it much more likely that attempts may be made," the Macmillan Committee said in 1931, "to stop the revival prematurely than to allow it to proceed too far. If we are over-prompt to check any expansion yet hesitant in the face of every depression, the net result will be a steady lowering of the price-level with all attendant evils of such a prospect. As soon as business begins to lift its head again, we may be sure that austere voices will be raised declaring that there is an incipient inflation of credit present which must be scotched; when in fact the existing deflation of prices will not yet have been redressed."

Going on to draw the moral of this, the Group says, "The Government of the United States fulfilled this prophecy to the letter. It stopped the revival prematurely. It was overprompt to check expansion. It was hesitant in the face of the ensuing depression. The result was a precipitous lowering of the price-level with all its attendant evils. On the return to prosperity, austere voices were raised declaring that there was incipient inflation which must be scotched, at a time when the deflation of prices had not been redressed."

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Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Bank

Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 21

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Whether you are looking for a college preparatory school, a military school, a junior college, or an elementary school suited to the needs of your son, you may profitably consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Here are schools in all sections of the country attuned to the requirements of Monitor readers. They are glad to have you consult with them about your school problem. Look for the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

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A Window in Threadneedle Street

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By David Wills

London

Unemployment in July was slightly less than in June, but compared with July of a year ago, unemployment was higher by 448,000, and employment among insured workers was lower by around 300,000.

Business activity is considerably reduced on the level prevailing a year ago, but there are signs of a slackening in the pace of the decline. There is not yet any evidence of a renewed upward turn in business.

The London Stock Exchange still declines to be optimistic about the future. In June there was a momentary improvement in sentiment, but this was shoved back by the publication of various depressing reports on profits or dividends in such activities as artificial silk, brewing, and railway transport. Wall Street is admired at a distance for its faith in things hoped for but unseen. The level of ordinary share prices in London at the end of July is about where it was at the end of March.

Trade Discussed

As Parliament adjourned for its three month holiday it was debating the state of trade, and what ought to be done about it. Officially the Government recognizes that trade is not as good as it was, but it keeps its eyes on such signs as it can find to support hope of improvement (or adverse balance of trade is not increasing as fast as it was, and maybe American recovery will grow and drag us after it). Mr. Chamberlain denied that we were on the edge of a slump, condemned public works as an extravagant and useless weapon to deal with a slump even if there were one, and disclaimed any wizard power to produce rabbits out of a hat. This is orthodox conservative fatalism. It is accompanied by equally orthodox conservative talk of deflation in the shape of economy in the social services.

Those who criticize this do-nothing policy are concentrating their recommendations more on cheap money than on public works. It is recognized that our rearmament program is in the nature of a public works in so far as it is not financed out of taxation. To launch a competitive civil public works scheme now would almost inevitably cause some delays in rearmament. The Government is therefore being urged to drive lower the short term and long term rates of interest, and propagandize the lower level till it becomes effective through the banking credit system.

Urged to Liberate Trade

The Government is also urged to liberate foreign trade, and notably to reach rapid agreement in the trade discussions with America. I have not yet been able to find any evidence to convince me that any significant trade agreement with America is within sight. Frequent statements are made emphasizing the necessarily involved and protracted nature of trade discussions. This is all very well as far as it goes. But if the two parties are determined to make an important agreement, difficulties can soon be overcome.

The American Government desires a widely comprehensive pact and has drawn up its list of possible concessions on that principle. It appears that the British Government has not yet reached a similar decision. Consequently the British negotiators are constantly obliged to refer back points to the British cabinet for decision. And naturally the cabinet finds it difficult to make a decision on details until it has laid down a principle.

If the larger agreement is barred, then presumably negotiations will commence right over again on a much smaller and far less desirable basis.

Pending a major initiative to improve the economic outlook, our affairs are susceptible to the day by day political scares of Europe, which is a fertile breeding ground for rumors. In the first week of August there was a sudden revival of gold hoarding.

Gold Changes Hands

Over £10,000,000 of gold changed hands during the week. The Continental hoarder was driven to gold by the renewed bitter attacks on Czechslovakia in the German press, and by the outbreak of war on the frontier betwen Korea and Russia.

Rumors were once again current that the dollar was soon to be devalued in terms of gold (Mr. Morgenthau's long stay in Paris was mainly responsible for this), or at least that parity between sterling and dollar would be restored at $4.86⅔ before the relationship between the two currencies was stabilized.

Faced with this rush from sterling into gold or dollars the Exchange Equalization Account adopted peculiar tactics. At the daily fixing the Account sold all the gold required at a price which showed no premium over the shipping parity. Thus it was possible to make a profit by arbitrage operations which involve shipping gold to America.

But after the daily fixing, the Account sold no gold whatever, so that those who had bought were able to sell at a profit to hoarders instead of carrying out the arbitrage presumably desired by the Account as a means of holding back the strong dollar.

Put briefly, the Account sold cheaply, then stood out of the market so that purchasers could sell at a price raised by the demands of hoarders; an operation which seems to do good to nobody but the speculator in gold.

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• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Ainsworth	8½	8½	8½
50	Acme Wire vtc	27½	27½	27½
250	Alum Co Am	114	112	113¾
50	Alum Co Am pf	105¾	105¾	105¾
150	Alum Ltd	124½	124	124
100	Am Cenntrifugal	1½	1½	1½
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	22¾	22½	22½
100	Am Fgn P war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Am Gas & El (1.40)	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
50	Am G&E pf (6)	113¾	113	113¾
200	Am Laun Mch (.80)	18	17⅝	17⅝
200	Am Light & T (1.0e)	14¼	14¼	14¼
500	Am Maracaibo	⅝	1/16	1/16
50	Am Pot & Chem	45	45	45
400	AmRepublics(.10e)	10⅛	10	10
700	Am Superpow	1¼	1¼	1¼
40	Appal El P pf (7)	102¾	102¾	102¾
100	Asso G&El A	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Asso G&El war	1-32	1-32	1-32
100	Atl Cst Fish	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2400	Austin Silver M	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Automat Prod	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Aviation&Tran	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Babcock&Wil	25½	25½	25½
500	Baldwin Loco war	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Barium Sta Stl	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Bath Iron Wks	8	8	8
100	Beech Airc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	116	116	116
200	Bellanca Airc	6½	6⅜	6⅜
100	Bens&Hed pf	28½	28½	28½
25	Bliss&Laugh	19	19	19
100	Brewst Aero (.20e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Bridgpt Mach	7	7	7
400	Brown Rubber	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
700	Bunk Hill & S	14⅞	14	14
200	Carib Syn	1	1	1
400	Burma Ltd (.13e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Catalin Am	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Cen St El	½	½	½
50	Cen St El 6% pf	5	5	5
200	Centrif Pipe (.40)	4	4	4
100	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	69	68	68
100	Cities Service	73¾	73¾	73¾
200	Cutv Auto Stpg	8⅜	8¼	8¼
50	Colum G & E pf (5)	51	51	51
100	Colum O & G	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Comm Pub Svc	21¼	21¼	21¼
35	Cons Biscuit	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Cons Coppermin	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
10	Con F & E Bal pf A	114½	114½	114½
50	Cons Mng & S (1e)	59½	59½	59½
100	Copper Range	53¾	53¾	53¾
200	Creole Pet (1)a	22¼	22	22
200	Crocker-Wh El M	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Croft Brewing	½	½	½
100	Crystal Oil Ref	1	1	1
100	Derby Oil	2	2	2
25	Duke Power (1½e)	58¾	58¾	58¾
800	Eagle Pich Ld	10¼	10½	10½
800	El Bond & Sh	7¾	7⅝	7¾
50	Emp G & E 6% pf	47¾	47¾	47¾
300	Esquir-Coron (1.20A)	11⅞	11¾	11¾
100	Fairchild Av (.15E)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Falstaff Brew (¼E)	8	8	8
100	Fidelio Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Fisk Rub	8⅜	8	8¼
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	4	4	4
25	Fuller (G A)	19	19	19
200	Gen Empl Pap (.35E)	14	14	14
100	Gen Tel (1)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
100	Glen Alden Coal (¼E)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
400	GrayTel P S	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	123¾	123¾	123¾
200	Grumm Aircft E (¼e	12¼	12¼	12¼
300	Gulf Oil (⅛e)	42	41½	41½
100	Hartford Ray vtc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Hazeltine (3)	19½	19½	19½
100	Hearn D St pf (3)	26	26	26
300	Hecla Min (.15e)	9¼	9	9¼
100	Heyden Chem (1.10e)	37	37	37
100	Humble Oil (1⅜e)	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
100	Hygrade Fd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Hygrade Sylv	20¼	20¼	20¼
200	Ill Zinc	12	11⅞	11⅞
200	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	17	17	17
100	Ins Co N Am (2a)	64	64	64
200	Internat Pet (1½a)	26	25¾	25¾
200	Inter Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Inters HomeEq(1.44)	33¾	33¾	33¾
20	Inters Pw Del pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Jacobs (F.)	5	5	5
20	Jer C P&L 7pf	81½	81½	81½
100	Julian & Kokenge	28½	28½	28½
50	Kingston Prod	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Knott Corp	13	13	13
25	Koppers Co pf (6)	98½	98½	98½
1100	Lake Shore M	52¾	52	52½
200	Leonard Oil Dev	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Lion Oil	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
400	Lockheed Airc	14	14	14
100	Long Is L pf B	27¼	27	27
100	Louis L & E	7½	7½	7½
100	Lucky Tiger	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Mangel Strs	2⅞	2	1/32nd
200	Master Elec	16	16	16
100	McCord Rad B	2½	2½	2½
200	McWill Dredg	18½	18½	18½
50	Mercant Strs	17	17	17
100	Mesabi Iron	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Michigan G & O	3	3	3
100	Midland Stl	11¼	11¼	11¼
50	Minn Min & M (.80e)	38	38	38
400	Molybdenum	5¾	5½	5⅝
60	Montg Ward A (7)	156	156	156
100	Mount City Cop	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Mount Prod (.60)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Muskogee (¼e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Nat Auto Fib	9⅜	9½	9⅜
200	Nat Fuel G (1)	12	12	12
200	Nat Rub Mch	6½	6½	6½
200	Nat Sug Ref (1¼e)	13½	13½	13½
100	Nehi Corp (1e)	43	43	43
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	105	105	105
200	Niag Hud Pow	7½	7½	7½
100	Niles-Bem-P (1½e)	40½	40½	40½
200	Nipissing Mns (.15e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	Nor Am Lt&P pf	42¾	42	42¾
100	Nor Sta Pw A	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	26	26	26
100	Ohio Oil pf (6)	109¾	109¾	109¾
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	Pac Pub Svc 1 pf (1.30	18½	186	18½
500	Pantepec Oil	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Penn-Mex Fuel (½)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Pennroad (¼gt)	2	2	2
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	88½	88½	88½
100	Phillips Pkg	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
10	Pitts & Lawe E (½e)	55	55	55
100	Pitts Pr Gl (6e)	101	101	101
300	Potrero Sugar	½	½	½
100	Premier Gld (.12)	2½	2½	2½
200	Prosperity Co B	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
50	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	18¼	18¼	18¼
10	Quaker Oats pf(6)	150	150	150
100	Reiter-Fost	¼	¼	¼
200	Richmond Rad	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Root Pet	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Rustless I & S	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
100	St Regis Pap	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	St Regis Pap pf	57½	57½	57½
300	Samson Unit	3½	3½	3½
100	Schiff Co (.2e)	13	13	13
100	Seiberling Rub	3½	3½	3½
200	Seversky Airc	2⅛	2	2⅛
250	SherwinWms (2e)	105¾	105	105
100	Silex (1)	12½	12½	12½
50	SW Penn PL (1e)	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Stand C&S (1.60)	17½	17½	17½
200	Stand Dredg	2½	2½	2½
100	Stand Inv pf	11½	11½	11½
100	Stand Oil Neb	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	St Oil Ohio	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	St Pow&Lt	1	1	1
100	Stand Prod	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Stand Sil-Lead	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Stand Stl Sprg	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Sterl Al Prod	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Stetson (JB)	8½	8½	8½
200	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Todd Shipyds(2e)	54¼	54	54¼
100	Tubize Chat	11½	11½	11½
100	Utica&Clin pf A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Unexcelled Mfg	1¼	1¼	1¼
1400	Un G Can (.60e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	14	14	14
200	Unit Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Unit Lt & P pf	21⅝	21	21
100	Unit Shipyds B	1¼	1¼	1¼
23	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	79¼	79¼	79¼
50	U S & I Sec pf	60½	60½	60½
100	U S Foil B	6	6	6
200	U S Radiator	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	U S Rub Recl	3	3	3
100	Unit Verde Ext	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Unit Wall P (.10e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Univ Corp vtc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Utah-Idaho Sug	1	1	1
100	Utah-Idaho Sug	1	1	1
25	Util Equit pr (1k)	45	45	45
100	Venez Mex Oil	4½	4½	4½
100	Venezuel Pet	1	1	1
100	Vogt Mfg	8½	8½	8½
200	Wayne Knit M	8½	8½	8½
100	Weisbaum B-Br(.40e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1000	Wright Harg (.40e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Yukon Pac M	1½	1½	1½

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Ala Pow 5s '51	92	92	92
2	Ala Pow 5s '68	88	88	88
3	Ala Pow 5s '56	89½	89½	89½
1	Am G&E 5s 2028	109	109	109
1	Am P&L 6s 2016	86½	86½	86½
1	Am Rad 4½s '47	106	106	106
3	Am Sm&R 4s '48 stp	97	97	97
1	Ark P&L 5s '56	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2	As G&E 5s '50	31¼	31¼	31¼
7	As G&E 4½s '49 C	28	28	28
3	Baldw L 6s '50	62¼	62¼	62¼
4	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞
1	Beth St 6s '98	140	140	140
2	Birming Gas 5s '59	72¾	72¾	72¾
7	Caro P&L 5s '56	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Cen Ill Pb 5s '66 G	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Cen Ill Pb 5s '56 E	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Cedar Rap Mfg 6s '53	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
29	Cen Ill Pb 4½s '67 F	99¼	99	99¼
4	Cen P&L 5s '56	94½	94¾	94¾
6	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	90¾	90	90
4	Cen St El 5½s '54	34	34	34
10	Cen St El 5s '48	34½	34½	34½
4	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	53½	53¼	53¼
8	Chi Dist E 4½s '70	106⅛	106	106
1	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	48½	48½	48½
24	Cities Ser 5s '50	65	64⅝	64⅝
2	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	101½	101½	101½
10	Cit SP&L 5½s '49	63½	63¼	63½
17	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	63½	62⅞	63¼
1	Commun P&L 5s '57	74¾	74¾	74¾
2	CommuPub6½s '60 A	100½	100½	100½
1	Con G Balt 5s '39	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	80¾	80½	80½
12	East G&F24s'56 A	70½	70¾	70½
1	Elec P&L 5s 2030	73¾	73¾	73¾
8	Emp O&R 5½s '42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅞
4	Fstone Cot M 5s'48	103½	103½	103½
2	Fla P&L 5s'54	92½	92¾	92¾
1	Gatin P 5s'56	104	10	104
1	Gen Pub Ut 4½s'56	79	79	79
1	Gen W Wks 5s'43 A	82½	82½	82½
8	Geo Pow 5s'57	92¾	92½	92½
1	Glen Ald Coal 4s'65	72	72	72

TVA Investigators Recall Morgan In Berry Marble Case

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The Congressional investigators of TVA recalled Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, former Chairman of the vast Federal authority, as they continued to look into the background of the damage claims of Senator George L. Berry (D), Tennessee.

Dr. Morgan told the committee that he considered improper an agreement to conciliate Mr. Berry's claim that his marble holdings had been ruined by the spreading waters of Norris Dam.

The agreement was decided upon by directors David E. Lilienthal and Harcourt A. Morgan in Dr. Morgan's absence in July, 1936. Mr. Lilienthal previously testified the agreement was withdrawn in 1937 when it was decided to institute condemnation proceedings.

Dr. Arthur Morgan testified that Mr. Lilienthal had shown "unquestioned friendliness" toward Mr. Berry and that, while he insisted on "propriety and decency," Mr. Lilienthal stressed legalities.

Commenting upon the agreement, Dr. Morgan told the committee: "I said that to enter into an agreement like that when such a strong suggestion of impropriety existed was practically an admission of value. Everybody except the two directors seemed to believe there was bad faith."

Subsequently, a three-member Federal commission found the Berry holdings of "no commercial value." An appeal is pending.

Next important phase of the TVA investigation, it was indicated, will be the consideration of a report of the U. S. Comptroller General's office regarding purchase by TVA of 570 acres of phosphate rock land for $680,000, giving the International Agricultural Corp. of New York a profit of $530,000.

A request by TVA counsel that the agency be given opportunity to examine the report and answer any parts of it where necessary before it is "publicized," drew the fire of Representative Jenkins (R), Ohio.

"If this audit is given to the TVA before we get it," said he, "we might as well close up and go home."

Chairman Vic Donahey (D), Ohio said an executive session would be held to determine whether the authority should be given access to the report.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Resumed Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Mergenthal	Lino	50c	Sep. 20	Aug. 31
Stock				
Natl Bd&Sh Corp		* Sep.	3	Aug. 30
Accumulated				
Tel Bd&Sh 7% pf		28c	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Do $3 pf		12c	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Reduced				
Amer Ice Co pf		25c	Sep. 24	Sep. 7
Reno Gold Mines		1½c	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Regular				
Autocar Co pf		75c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Bell Tel (Pa) pf		6½% $1.62½	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 20
Benefic Loan (Wilmington, Del.)		50c	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 25
Braz Trac Lt&Pow 6% pf		$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Br Col Power A		50c	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Burlington Stl Co		15c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Chartered Tr & Exec (Toronto, Ont.)		$1	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Coml Credit pf		$1	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 9
Do pf		$1.06¼	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 9
Coniarum Min Ltd		5c	Sep. 16	Sep. 6
De Long (H&I)		$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Dist Cp-Seagrams		50c	Sep. 15	Sep. 6
Gen Mills pf		$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Great West Sugar pf		60c	Q Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Do 7% pf		$1.75	Q Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Harshaw Ch 7% pf		$1.75	Q Sep. 28	Sep. 23
Illinois Wat Ser Co 6% pf		$1.50	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 19
Indust Accept Crp Ltd 5% conv pf		$1.25	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Do $2 cl A		50c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Inter-Ocean Reinsur		$1	S Sep. 9	Sep. 23
Kalamazoo Veg P		15c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Kysor Heater Co		15c	Q Sep. 15	Sep. 6
Meyer-Blanke Co		30c	Q Sep. 15	Sep. 9
Do 7% pf		$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Montgomery Ward		25c	Oct. 15	Sep. 9
Do pf		$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Natl Gyp 1st pf		$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do 2d pf		25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Ohio Edison $5 pf		$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do $6 pf		$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do $6.60 pf		$1.65	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do $7 pf		$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do $7.80 pf		$1.80	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Pen Pwr Co $6 pf		$1.50	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Do $6.60 pf		55c	M Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do $6.60 pf		55c	M Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Do $6.60 pf		55c	M Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Perfect Stove Co		37½c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Power Corp (com) 1st pf		$1.50	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Do (com) 2d pf		75c	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Pure Oil 5%		$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 9
Do 5¼%		$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 9
Do 6%		$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 9
Rochester T pf		$1.62½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Scranton Lace Co		25c	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Do 7% pf		$1.75	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Southwest Cons Gas Utilities Corp		25c	Oct.	Sep. 20
Southwestern G&E 7% pf		$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Toronto Elevators Ltd 5¼% pf		65½c	Q Sep. 7	Aug. 31
Traders Bldg. Assn. Ltd com		$1.75	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 24
US Foil Co 7% pf		$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Unit Stl & Wire Co		10c	Q Sep. 15	Sep. 10
West Kootenay Pow pf		$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15

* Stockholders will receive one additional share of common for each share held.

July Security Sales 25.6 P. C. Above '37

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported the dollar value of sales on all registered securities exchanges in July totaled $1,778,734,356, an increase of 84.9 per cent over June and of 25.6 per cent over July, 1937.

Stock sales, including rights and warrants, totaled $1,621,364,335, an increase of 92.5 per cent over June. Bond sales, amounting to $157,369,789, increased 31.3 per cent over June.

Total sales of stock, including rights and warrants, in July amounted to 70,650,820 shares, or 77.2 per cent more than in June. Total principal amount of bonds sold was $232,147,200, an increase of 37.3 per cent over June.

U. S. Alcohol's New Plant To Make Cellulose Acetate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United States Industrial Alcohol Company is completing a plant for production of cellulose acetate used as a plastic, applying a process owned and developed by the company. The plant, at Curtis Bay, Md., will be in operation around the end of this year and is understood to have a capacity in excess of 500,000 pounds annually. If the operation comes up to expectations this will be the first of several units to be erected.

Production of cellulose acetate will be an important additional step carrying United States Alcohol into the resin and plastics business. On May 1 United States Alcohol took over the business of Robert Rauh, Inc., of Newark, N. J., producer of a diversified line of resins. Plans for other acquisitions are understood to be under way.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
October	8.34	8.34	8.27	8.30	—.04
December	8.39	8.40	8.36	8.36	—.06
January	8.39	8.39	8.36	8.36	—.06
March	8.36	8.39	8.34	8.36	—.03
May	8.36	8.36	8.33	8.34	—.04
July	8.33	8.33	8.29	8.32	—.03

Spots 8.42, off 4 points.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Oct.	4.59	4.60	4.59	4.59	+.02
Jan.	4.66	4.66	4.66	4.65b	
Mar.	4.68	4.69	4.67	4.68	—.02
May	4.73	4.72	4.71	4.72	—.01

Spots, 4.77, up 3 points. b Bid.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 27, 1938

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	85¾	85½	85½	86
6.00	Bos Edison	131¾	131½	131½	132½
1.00	Emp Group	20	20	20	20
.50a	Narr Rac A	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
6.25a	N E Tel & Tel	104	104	104	104½
.60b	Shawmut Asso	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
..	Utah M & T	87c	87c	87c	88c
..	Vener Hold	55c	55c	55c	55c
2.00b	Warren S D	20½	20½	20½	20

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1937, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1937 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1937; includes $2 per share paid prior to 3-for-1 split-up.

Hide Futures

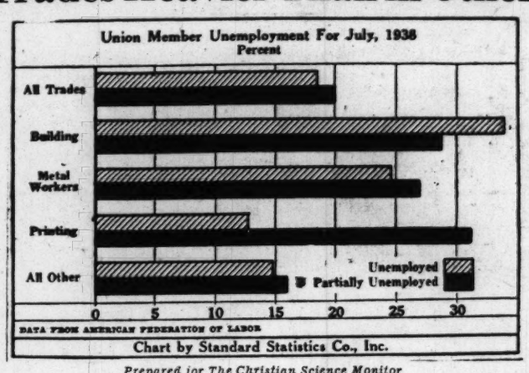
Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec. (new)	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.40	—.15

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10.12½; export 10.22½-27½. Tin steady; spot and nearby 43.45; forward 43.85. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.90-95; East St. Louis 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

Unemployment in Building Trades Heavier Than in Others



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

There can be no question of the beneficial effects of a building revival upon the general economy. As the accompanying chart shows, the percentage of unemployment in the building trades, as reported by the American Federation of Labor, is a great deal heavier than in all trades together or in other selected industries. Whereas, a highly mechanized industry might increase its output substantially without employing a large number of additional workers, merely by putting idle machines into motion, any increase in building activity is likely to be accompanied by a more nearly unit-for-unit increase in labor and product.

Andrews Working To Attain Scope Of Wage-Hour Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, wage-hour administrator, said the "more recent court decisions" defining commerce would guide him in determining the scope of the new wage-hour law.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Andrews added that he had received numerous inquiries as to where the line will be drawn between interstate and intrastate firms. The law will apply only to the former. He said he had not made any decisions on the subject.

Hearing Next Week

Mr. Andrews announced a hearing next week on the make-up of an advisory committee representing the textile industry. The committee is soon to be organized with Don Nelson, Vice-President of Sears Roebuck Company as Chairman. It will be charged with recommending minimum wages for the textile industry.

Groups to be represented at the closed hearing, Mr. Andrews said, will be cotton, rayon, and silk and the underwear and outwear manufacturers.

Mr. Andrews has conferred with Roy Chaney, head of the Underwear Institute, and Harold Loew, counsel of the National Knitted Outerwear Association. He said both asked representation for their industry on the committee.

The administrator said a delegation of cigar makers, headed by Samuel Blomberg of the Cigar Manufacturers Association, told him they did not want to be included on a tobacco industry committee with the "cigarette people."

Mr. Andrews said he would meet with cigarette, snuff and chewing tobacco interests in a further effort to work out a definition of the tobacco industry for purposes of organizing the committee.

Dubinsky a Visitor

Another visitor at the new wage-hour office was David Dubinsky, head of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who talked about wage-hour organization of the dress industry and also discussed the textile committee.

Asked whether these committees would have public hearings, Andrews said he believed such hearings were required by law to be public, but he emphasized that "we don't want to have a lot of crackpots sounding off."

"You don't want another NRA?" he was asked.

"No," he promptly responded.

B. & M. Deficit Is $151,220 for July

BOSTON (AP)—The Boston & Maine Railroad reports a deficit of $151,220, after fixed charges, for the month of July, compared with net income of $5,065 earned in July, 1937.

The statement asserted the deficit did not represent a cash loss, since depreciation charges for the month exceeded the deficit by $60,000. Operating revenues were less by $573,828 than in July, last year, and expenses were reduced by $458,811 during the month.

H. G. S. Noble, Member of Exchange For Over 56 Years, to Transfer Seat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Henry G. S. Noble, holder of the long-term record for membership in the New York Stock Exchange and president of the exchange during the World War, has made arrangements to retire from the organization.

Mr. Noble, who has been a continuous member for more than 56 years, has posted his membership for transfer to his grandson, Henry Stebbins Noble. The Noble membership was originally purchased in 1831 by Henry G. Stebbins, grandfather of H. G. S. Noble, and transferred to the latter in 1882.

Until three years ago, Mr. Noble, who is 79, was active in the management of the Exchange. In 1928 he retired from partnership in the brokerage firm of De Coppet & Doremus but he has since maintained an office with the firm. He joined the exchange on April 20, 1882, and served as its president from May, 1914, to May, 1919. His grandfather, Mr. Stebbins, also was president in a war period, serving in 1851, 1858 and 1863. Mr. Noble was a governor of the exchange for more than 37 years of his 56 years of membership.

If elected to membership by the committee on admissions Sept. 8, Henry Stebbins Noble will make his office at the odd-lot firm of DeCoppet & Doremus, with which he has been associated for some months.

Lockheed Aircraft Net For 6 Months 23c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $151,074 after taxes and depreciation, equal to 23 cents a share on common stock, compared with $281,562, or 43 cents a share, in the first half of 1937. Sales for the latest period totaled $5,111,699, largest in the company's history, and compared with $2,644,991 in the comparable 1937 period.

Robert E. Gross, President and Treasurer, said in a letter to stockholders, in explanation of a backlog of unfilled orders of over $20,000,000 "your company was granted an order by the British Government for 200 reconnaissance bombers believed to be the largest single commitment ever made for aircraft in this country."

Livestock Prices Generally Lower During Past Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The fed steer and yearling market spurted forward early in the week, and the top surged up to $13, equal to the high time of the season.

Increased supplies, however, quickly put a damper on the market and values began to slip. Closing prices on fed steers and yearlings were mostly 50c lower than a week ago. Medium, good, and choice heifers sharing the downturn.

A thin crust of prime medium-weight and weighty steers resisted the break and closed about steady with the high time, but only a very meager supply of such kinds were included in the week's crop. While the higher priced classes and grades of cattle were being slapped down, low priced cows and bulls arriving in starvation numbers continued to move forward.

Hogs Closed Lower

Hogs closed lower, mostly 10-15c; lambs, however, edged forward, to close unevenly 25-50c higher, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriulture.

The quality of the fed steer and yearling crop was exceptionally good this week, and numerous loads of steers sold from $12.50-$12.90, these averaging from 1,154 to 1,330 lbs. Beef yearlings made $12.25; with top heifers in load lods at $10.75, odd lots to $10.85.

The country evidently intends to unload fed steers and yearlings any time the market shows strength; probably feeling that present prices are near the high point of the reason.

Even on the break, supplies at Chicago continued to exceed receipts of the previous week, and in the aggregate increases in receipts were also the general rule. Not many grass steers put in an appearance, but lately even these as well as all short-fed natives and even good choice kinds were penalized.

Probably the biggest break hit steers and yearlings of value to sell early this week at $12 down to $10, but nothing excepting prime medium weight and weighty kinds escaped the break.

Liberal Hog Supplies

The decline on hogs dropped the top back to $8.85 at the close, with the bulk of 200-280 lb. averages at $8.40-$8.85. Again this week supplies of sows were liberal and, in fact, total hog receipts showed some expansion, but the market was supported by an improvement in the wholesale dressed trade. The market held within narrow limits during the period, but most trade interests feel that the seasonal break has

Weinberg's Hines Story Stands As Second Week Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Hines did not occupy that apartment until Oct. 1.

It was at this stage that Mr. Dewey placed Dudley Brothwell on the stand. Fresh from the hills of Connecticut, far afield from the underworld backwash of New York's streets, he changed the atmosphere of the prosecution's case.

Links Hines and Schultz

Mr. Brothwell testified to seeing Mr. Hines with Schultz at his barns and letting out a horse to each of them. This testimony fitted into that of Weinberg in which he had sworn that he had gone to Bridgeport with the defendant. Fairfield, where Mr. Brothwell's barns are located, is only a short distance from Bridgeport. Mr. Stryker failed to shake the riding master's story.

At this point Mr. Dewey undertook to rehabilitate the testimony of Weinberg, who was summoned back for re-direct examination. The prosecution's first move was to elicit from Weinberg the admission that he had never pretended to be anything but what he was—a person who had made his living from gambling and association with gangsters.

Mr. Dewey then turned to the defense's chief coup—the revelation that Mr. Hines did not move into his apartment until months after Weinberg said he met with him there. The prosecutor by an adroit move trapped his own witness into misstating the time of another event by three weeks. This event—May 27, 1938—was the occasion upon which Weinberg communicated with the District Attorney about turning state's evidence. If he could be three weeks off in recalling something that happened less than six months ago, could he not be a few months off about something that happened six years ago? That was the question Mr. Dewey wanted left with the jurors.

Moreover, Weinberg continued to describe the physical details of the Hines apartment and even to insist that he had gone there before Oct. 1.

Mr. Dewey also struck back at the defense charge that Weinberg's story was a collaborative undertaking instigated by Davis, the "brains" of the Schultz mob. Mr. Stryker also indicated that the District Attorney's office had provided the gangsters with every opportunity to rehearse and fabricate their story by placing Weinberg and Davis in the same cell in the Tombs, by lodging Weinberg and Schoenhaus together in the Commodore Hotel and the Gramercy Hotel, and by lodging Davis, Schoenhaus and Weinberg together in Long Island this summer.

Mr. Dewey stressed, however, that Davis did not turn state's evidence until the middle of the summer, and that while Weinberg and Davis were together in a cell during the spring, Davis was, according to Weinberg, attempting to dissuade him from pleading guilty, telling him they "could beat the rap," and saying that "he didn't want to get Hines into trouble."

Mr. Dewey was clearly indicating that Davis and Weinberg could hardly have collaborated on a story, the details of which Weinberg told last May, while Davis was refusing to plead guilty right up to August.

Pay Rises Sought For Federal Units

WASHINGTON (AP)—The six commissioned services, including the Army and Navy, are preparing to ask Congress to raise the pay of possibly 329,300 officers and men.

Secretaries Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Daniel C. Roper, officials disclosed today, have agreed to include the Public Health Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey in projected joint recommendations to the next session.

At the request of Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard already had named members of a board to study pay inequalities.

The six agencies shared in a pay adjustment 16 years ago, but their last general increase was in 1908. Far from being raised, the monthly pay of Army privates was cut from $30 to $21 in the 1922 adjustment.

New Zealand Land Proposed for Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The suggestion that the Japanese should be offered land in New Zealand and Australia was made by the Anglican Bishop of Waikato in his charge to the diocesan synod.

Bishop Cherrington said that to suppose a large country like New Zealand could be defended with troops raised from its paltry population was ridiculous.

Why not, he said, as a more satisfactory means of defence, offer the Japanese room in a land like this which we cannot possibly people?

Bishop Cherrington's proposal has found no support in New Zealand. When a member of the Opposition criticized it in Parliament, the Minister of Health, Peter Fraser, interjected: "I think we are a unanimous House," and the member replied: "Yes, on that question we are."

N. J. Seeks to Determine What Is 'Decent Living'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—John J. Toohey, New Jersey Labor Commissioner, has launched a seven-point survey to determine "decent" living standards in this State and the effect of low wages on business competition and unemployment relief costs.

The findings, he said, will also be used in connection with Gov. A. Harry Moore's request for data on charges that relief payments are made necessary in many instances by failure of relief clients to receive sufficient income from their private employment.

Founder of Chinese Navy

Li Hung Chang, 1823-1901, founded the Chinese navy.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

defeated from the war. By the peace treaties they were cramped in territory, deprived of effective armament, and limited economically. Herr Hitler has capitalized on Germany's unrest and led the nation in a forceful repudiation of the peace treaties. Germany has rearmed, refortified the Rhineland, annexed Austria, and spread National Socialist influence into Danzig, Czechoslovakia, and even farther.

* * *

The most obvious link between German and Hungarian foreign policy is a mutual desire for restoration of pre-war conditions in area now held by Czechoslovakia. Hungary's entire foreign policy is keyed t revision of the Treaty of Trianon which dismembered the old Hungary in favor of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

Hungary obtains support for its revisionist policy in Berlin, as well as in Rome. Yet Hungary distrusts Germany. Its heroes of the past have fought Germans. So Admiral Horthy treads warily. No definite alliance or other accord is reported as a result of the visit. The extent of rapprochement is concealed.

* * *

Assurance and Arrest

Herr Hitler publicly reassured Hungary that the Austrian-Hungarian border is a "permanent historic frontier." Yet Hungary knows that whoever controls Vienna controls the Danubian Basin. Germany takes about 44 per cent of Hungary's exports. The land of the Magyars lies on the direct path of German economic expansion toward the southeast.

As regards Naziism, Hungary is divided. The Regent and many powerful elements favor it, although in a "cold," not a "hot," form. Maj. Ferenc Szalasi, the Hungarian National Socialist leader, was ordered to serve a term of three years at hard labor for illegal attempts to overthrow the Government, even while Admiral Horthy was being entertained in Germany.

* * *

Entente Courts Magyars

Czechoslovakia is the Little Entente member chiefly concerned in Central Europe's drama of the week. Germany already surrounds the Czechs on the western half of their borders. Hungary reaches along the southeastern border nearly to its finger end. Only Rumania and Poland occupy the remaining line until Germany is encountered again.

* * *

The Czechs have their hands full with the Sudeten German dispute. Appeasement with Hungary is therefore desirable. Meeting at Bled, Yugoslavia, the Little Entente formally approved the lifting of arms restrictions from Hungary, imposed by the Treaty of Trianon. Hungary in return promises to renounce aggression—in effect to sign again the Pact of Paris—but in the form of bilateral pacts with each member of the Entente. The thorny question of treatment accorded to Hungarian minorities in Entente nations is left for later negotiation.

* * *

This conciliatory move follows the recent accord between Bulgaria and members of the Balkan Entente—Greece, Turkey, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. Together, the two sets of agreements considerably relieve tension over southeastern Europe.

Debate continues over who won a victory at Bled—Hungary or the Entente? Britain cautiously withholds judgment, but sees Berlin behind any ultimate answer to the question. Germany sees a victory for its bilateral method—between two nations—as against the multilateral. Entente capitals expressed satisfaction. Budapest noted that Hungary had been mostly on the receiving end, a view shared by many outside observers.

* * *

Retreat From Blum

France embarked June 4, 1936, on a vast social experiment under former Premier Léon Blum, "Aristocrat of the Left." The country had been gripped by strikes; wealth was deserting to other nations. Rapidly a number of labor measures became law. The work week was shortened to 40 hours. Vacations with pay were made compulsory.

M. Blum held an increasingly difficult seat, with one resignation for nine months, until forced out of office on April 8 of this year. His successor, Premier Edouard Daladier, this week reached the point of winning Leftist support for modification of the 40-hour week. Two members of the Cabinet had resigned over the issue of return to a 48-hour week. Thousands of French workmen are just returning from their paid vacations. The Blum program remains, but is being modified.

* * *

Japan Downs Civilians

A commercial Chinese plane of American manufacture, flown by an American pilot, was forced down near Canton and its passengers machine-gunned by Japanese. Japan refuses to give assurances that other civilian planes will be safe as long as they may be suspected of transporting Chinese military men.

Hong Kong, British island on the coast near Canton and already a "Gibraltar of the Orient," is being greatly strengthened.

Tokyo protests that Russia is violating the Korean truce.

Guerrillas Delay Japan: Page 4.

* * *

Quick re-Views

Mexican Seizures: Secretary Hull in a firm note reiterates demands that Mexico pay for $10,000,000 worth of farm land expropriated from Americans.

Primaries: President Roosevelt attacks direct primary and accuses Republicans of violating "political morality" when they vote in Democratic primaries to defeat New Dealers.

P. R. Defeated: New York State's Constitutional Convention ends sessions with vote to submit nine proposals, including a noncontroversial "catch-all," to voters in November. Proportional Representation, after a bitter struggle, was discarded.

Hines Case: In New York's most sensational charges of political corruption since days of Boss Tweed, James J. Hines faced testimony to the effect that he had received gang money in payment for political influence to protect the $20,000,000 policy racket.

* * *

360 M. P. H.—Capt. George E. T. Eyston drove his Thunderbolt car at 345.49 miles an hour on Utah salt flats breaking previous world record of 311.42. In a test he says he went 360 part of the way.

Wallace and Wheat Surplus: Page 1.

Puppet Group Takes to Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The puppets have taken to the road for the summer, and it will be a country-wide itinerary by all the signs of interest evinced in the Country Fair at the Puppet Center at 78 Fifth Avenue which brought visitors from many states and even from abroad to look at its marionette stage.

The center, which is a Works Progress Administration project, conducted this year a spring festival featuring carnivals that have everything 100 lively doll actors can give, from barker to buffoons. Its exhibits and performances visualized a year's work in puppetry as it is being popularized in settlement houses and schools, emphasizing in such presentations as "Modern Red Riding Hood," "Three Little Pigs," "Peter Rabbit" and "The Apple-Tree Witch" that this play activity is universally available.

The marionette need not be the perfect mechanical doll to be an amazing lot of fun, is the message of the center's performances; the whole realm of make-believe can be opened up by puppets made of paper sacks, or grown from rubber balls and sponges. Through its extraordinarily simple, unbelievably homemade marionettes that may be fashioned by a little child or a grandmother, the Puppet Center has shown that even products from the vegetable garden, or a stuffed stocking or impish scrap of gingham are all that is necessary to convey that mischievous grin or pirate's frown to the doll drama.

First College Woman In Empire Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—New Zealand, in its pioneering days, had the honor of providing the first woman college graduate in the British Empire. She was Kate Edger, afterward Mrs. W. A. Evans, who, after studying at Canterbury University college, was capped at Auckland on July 11, 1877. This year, to commemorate this graduation, an oak door has been placed near the women's common-room in Auckland University College, suitably inscribed.

Miss Edger became a teacher and married a Congregational minister. Husband and wife devoted their lives to education and charitable work. It was largely as a result of their efforts that Victoria University College was established in the capital.

Electrical Monopoly? Lawyers Ask Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 — The Committee on Public Utilities of the National Lawyers Guild today urged that an investigation be made by the National Economic Committee to determine whether a monopoly exists in connection with the manufacture and sale of heavy electrical equipment used by electric utility companies.

The committee indicated that three manufacturers—General Electric, Westinghouse, and Allis-Chalmers—have maintained artificially high prices for the sale of turbogenerators, synchronous converters, rotary converters, large size cable, and other utility equipment. The committee said an inquiry might disclose that artificial prices were maintained, among other reasons, to help utilities sustain high values based on reproduction cost appraisals, and thus defeat reductions in rates during the depression of 1931-1934.

Pope Urged to Run As an Independent

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator James E. Murray of Montana, member of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said he would offer his aid if Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho sought re-election as an independent.

Senator Pope, a consistent Administration supporter, was defeatd for renomination by Representative D. Worth Clark, who announced he would not be an "Administration yes man."

Richmond Asks PWA Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Common Council has approved appropriations of approximately $1,520,000, provided they are matched with PWA grants for proposed public improvements. These contemplate a school building program of $1,228,000; a $1,000,000 municipal office building; $200,000 for sewers; about $225,000 for building swimming pools; a similar sum for acquiring and developing a proposed negro recreation center, and $7,000 for repairs at the public library.

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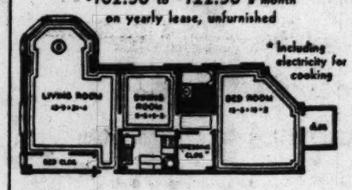

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EXPERIENCED operator, all branches hairdressing; good salary for right man. Box C-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, for appointment.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young girl about 18 as companion. Manhattan only; reference. Write Box Z-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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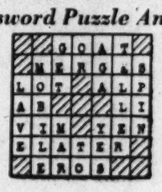
SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to lady or children. Box 417, Hyannis, Mass.

Crossword Puzzle Answers



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MONTGOMERY (Continued)
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FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
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Featuring Undine Permanents
No Electricity
No Wires
No Harmful Chemicals Used
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Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
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Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
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One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
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Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

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A modern service for particular people
Better Way
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
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Branch Office: 552 Washington Ave.

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Everything for the Table
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ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
138 E. CHURCH
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SARASOTA
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THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

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HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
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Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
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FASHION LEADERSHIP
SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
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BUY YOUR ICE FROM THE TRUCKS WITH POLAR RED EMBLEM

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WEST PALM BEACH
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GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
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SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

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Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

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SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12:00 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

Mary Ann Beauty Shop
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WE SPECIALIZE on period reproductions. See the beautiful ensemble groupings in color combinations that will add charm to your home.

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ICE CREAM
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DAIRY FARMS
Highest Quality Products Since 1897
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Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890

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DIAL 3-5191

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 6 Central Buildings, Westminster London. S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

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Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

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VESTERBROGADE 10
FANCY LEATHERGOODS
SHOE DEPARTMENT
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Holmblom's
NORRMALMSTORG

YVONNE ÅBERG
Pianolektioner, Accomp.
Vargentinsgatan 8 Tel. 50.95 75

SWITZERLAND

BADEN

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Elektrische Beleuchtungskörper und Apparate, moderne Lampenschirme
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Café-Restaurant
ALKOHOLFREI
„Spiegelhof"
Herbergsgasse 1 — Ecke Petersgasse
VOEGELIN

KIESER
BASEL - FREIESTRASSE 43
Bestecke
Haushaltungsartikel
Modeschmuck
B. K. G. Marken
(Knives, Forks, Spoons, Etc.)

KÄS-LAUBE
Käse, Butter, Eier
STREITGASSE 3
(DAIRY)

M. BEUTLER COUTURE
Pfluggasse 5 Te. 40.476
Dressmaking

Mech. Möbel und Bau-Schreinerei
H. KIPFER
Ötlingerstrasse 78 Tel. 42.065
Wohnung: Ötlingerstrasse 39
Single Pieces of Furniture
KÜCHENARTIKEL-EISENWAREN

STRAHM
Greifengasse 38
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EMIL A. GUTEKUNST
Architekt und Baugeschäft
Schwarzwaldallee 38, Tel. 43.695
Schwarzwaldallee 44, Tel. 40.471
Neubauten—Umbauten—Reparaturen
(BUILDER)

SORGENFREIES UMZIEHEN DURCH
KELLER A. G.
International Furniture Removal and Storage of Furniture.

CARL HECKENDORN
Watchmaker, Jeweller.
Dorfplatz
Tel. 77.142. GELTERKINDEN.

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Büchler AN DOCK
BERN • MARKTGASSE 13
The Shoe for Everybody

Au Bon Marche
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne
The House of Quality
for
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear

Wollenhof
Inh.: Marktgasse 69 Am Bärenplatz BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
MANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
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Kropf & Siegenthaler
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

CONFISERIE RYSER
Confectionery
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen
Biscomes de Berne

Meltonian Cream for Good Shoes
Shoes Made to Measure
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All Repairs at Moderate Prices
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SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Iwag
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Coal - Benzine, etc.

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K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
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First-Class Underwear
Mühlebrücke Pont du Moulin

F. MARTHALER
Erstklassige Fleisch und Wurstwaren
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Molkerei A. Hauri
MILCHPRODUKTE
DAIRY
Gerberkäse
Tel. 44.78 Privat 28.25

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner-Guignard
RUE DU RHONE, 98.

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bath Rooms, Lavatories
Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ—TRACHSEL
6 Boulevard James Fazy

FELIX BADEL & CIE. S. A.
Electricité
FRIGIDAIRE
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Provision Stores
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Interlaken, and Branches Throughout Bernese Oberland

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SPORTS SHOES, BOXCALF and NEAT LEATHER BOOTS
First Swiss Quality at low prices
Wwe. Mühlemann
MARKTGASSE
Fish and Chickens

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Comestibles
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MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
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BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

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Gasser
Das Haus für gediegene
DAMENKONFEKTION
Via Nassa 27 *Ready-mades for Ladies*

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Daelbst zu vermieten ein schönes, separates, möbliertes Zimmer mit Balkon.
Frau L. Zwahlen-Born.
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KONDITOREI—TEA ROOM
Groceries—Provisions for Tourists
MAX WIRZ

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Ladies' Ready Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Silk
Metzler
Volksmagazin, St. Gallen

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Painter and Plasterer

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SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

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Union of South Africa

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Union of South Africa

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Sales or Service
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& 164 SMITH ST.
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Good Used Cars
P.S. Day and Night Service available. Phone 23785 Durban and 4189 Maritzburg.
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Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
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The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies' gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

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CHARLTON TERRACE
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7 min. from centre of City. On Bus route
Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis, and table tennis. Garages.
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Union of South Africa

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Latest Method of Permanent Waving
All branches of Hairdressing and Beauty Culture.
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LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
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For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices

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EUZOL WASHING SODA 3-LB. PKTS.
EUZOL BRASS POLISH
EUZOL SALAD AND COOKING OILS
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All are High Quality Products made by
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JACOBS PHONE 81725

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
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"Kelvinator Refrigerators"
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Radio and Records
Pianos and Music
180 Church St. Phone 2570

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Eastern Province
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

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Beckett, Murray & Co.
(Pty.) LTD.
Pretoria's Most Progressive Store
Smart Fashions for limited incomes
QUALITY SERVICE AND CIVILITY
298 Church St., Pretoria and Roodepoort.

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Phone 2395

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Registered Patent and Trade Mark Agent for Union of South Africa
(Established 1902)
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria
Cables: Judgment Pretoria
Reference: Standard Bank of South Africa

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Superior accommodation. Large Grounds and Gardens. Tennis, Clock Golf, Swimming Bath "Filter Plant." Water sewerage. Garages. Next to Christian Science church.

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Brisbane's Modern and Progressive Department Store. Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY

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LADIES' and GENTS' TAILORS
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AUSTRALIA

VICTORIA

GEELONG

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
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ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

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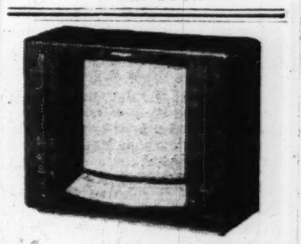

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Carefree' Is New Fred Astaire Film

Algiers (United Artists)—A superior film about a jewel thief who is lured from safety in the native quarter of Algiers in pursuit of a French girl who has visited the section. Excellent acting by Charles Boyer as the thief, Joseph Calleia as the native detective who catches him, and Leonid Kinsky as a native informer. The two featured women, Sigrid Gurie and Hedy Lamarr, are disappointing, but the picture stands up without their aid.—Adults and mature young people.

Carefree (RKO)—The latest Astaire-Rogers dance festival, with some novel twists in the plot to add to the pleasure of the hoofing. Mr. Astaire as a psychoanalyst who falls in love with his patient but is a long time finding it out. "The Yam" heads the new dance routines. Ralph Bellamy, Luella Gear.—Family.

Give Me a Sailor (Paramount)—Farce about two naval officers in love with the same girl, who transfer their affections to her plain sister when she wins a beauty contest. Funny if you are amused by Martha Raye and Bob Hope and don't mind some doubtful jokes. Betty Grable, Jack Whiting.—Adults.

Rich Man, Poor Girl (MGM)—A third filming of the good old Cinderella play called "White Collars," telling how the wealthy man helped the poor family and married the daughter. Robert Young, Lew Ayres, Ruth Hussey.—Family.

Smashing the Rackets (RKO)—Chester Morris as the prosecuting attorney who breaks up the latest gang. Frances Mercer, Bruce Cabot.—Adults.

Speed to Burn (20th-Fox)—Once more the noble horse and the faithful jockey are saved from the crooks in time to win the big race and save the day. Michael Whalen, Lynn Bari.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Keep Smiling," "Penrod's Double Trouble," "Love Finds Andy Hardy," "Mother Carey's Chickens," "Storm in a Teacup," "Little Miss Broadway," "Walt Disney Revue," "Lord Jeff," "Moonlight Sonata," "The Gaiety Girls," "Mad About Music," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Of Human Hearts," "Green Fields," "The River."

Adults and Young People: "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Letter of Introduction," "Professor Beware," "The Texans" (mature), "We're Going to Be Rich," (mature), "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse" (mature), "Blockade," "Having Wonderful Time," "Shopworn Angel," "White Banners," "Three Comrades" (mature), "Holiday," "The Charm of La Bohème," "Test Pilot" (mature), "Un Carnet de Bal" (mature), "Doctor Rhythm," "Four Men and a Prayer," "The Adventures of Marco Polo" (mature).

Adults only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Circus Day

Los Angeles

Throughout the countryside, the billboards and the sides of the barns were proclaiming the fact, in brilliant colors, that a circus was coming to the near-by town.

In a certain large family of children, the event had been talked of by day and dreamed of by night.

Eight-year-old Helen was in a quandary. She, with her brothers and sisters, had planned for weeks to go to town to see the parade and circus. But when baby brother came, Helen knew that someone should stay home and help mother tend him.

It was hard for Helen to keep the tears back when she saw all the other children climb into the big farm wagon and drive down the road. But when she went into the house and saw the happy smile on her mother's face, she almost forgot about the circus.

Several days later, a neighbor lady came to call. She handed Helen a package and said, "I want to clasp the hand of the little girl who stayed home from the circus to help her mother."

When Helen opened the package she found a beautiful new dress.

Odds and Ends

How About Roller Skates?

The night watchman of Yale's $7,000,000 Sterling Library has to walk exactly nine miles every night on his rounds about the building.

Streamlined

An automobile tire produced in 1910 cost about $50 and was good for 5,000 miles. A good tire today, costing $15 to $20, yields 20,000 miles.

Pacific Exposure

Though the United States paid Panama $10,000,000 for the Canal Zone rights, it still pays an annual rental of $250,000.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Saturday's column contains no hints regarding cryptograms:

XYZQL-JQXKLJ XNZO-PRQZJ ZSJLZ TSLX ASBK RNB-PRQZJ CRBRZ ZQELZ QX YRYNFQZ, CRJLZD AQBLZ XYRZB.

Ten Hidden Fruits

The names of 10 fruits are hidden in the square below. All these names may be read horizontally and vertically—never diagonally:

D A A P P L U
C M S T E E M
U R O R A C E
G R N O W H E
O A N T B E R
O S P E A E R
S E B E R R Y

Letter Changing

Now for a trip to the movies. Following the usual rules, try changing FILMS to STARS in 11 moves.

How Much?

A man has $3220 in 2 banks. The amount in one bank exceeds the amount in the other by $540. How much has he in each bank?

Are These Within Your SCOPE?

Try mating up these "SCOPE" words as indicated by the example checked:

1	kaleidoscope	for measuring dust	
2	thermoscope	action picture machine	
3	heliscope	an optical toy	1
4	hagioscope	for detect. elect'y.	
5	microscope	weather glass	
6	bioscope	to close up	
7	telescope	for examining sun	
8	baroscope	for magnifying	
9	kunioscope	opening in church wall	
10	galvanoscope	temperature instr.	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Endurance

Endurance is nobler than strength, and patience than beauty. —Ruskin.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Spray-dashed surf-board rider vies with out-board motor racer as popular modern water sport.

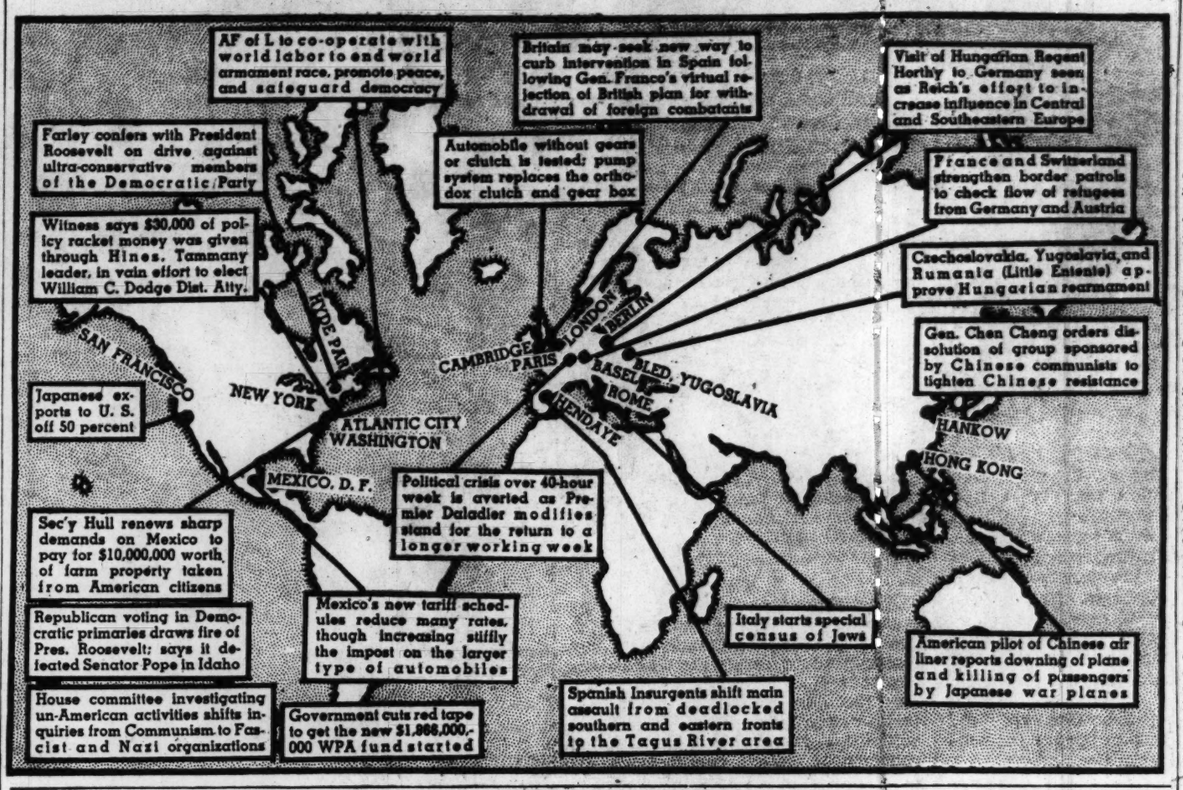
Ten Hidden Fruits: Apple, plum, pear, peach, cherry, gooseberry, raspberry, strawberry, currant, damson.

Letter Changing: Films, files, piles, poles, polls, pools, poots, soots, spots, spats, spars, stars.

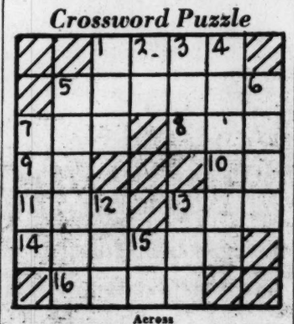
How Much?: $1680, $1540.

Are These Within Your Scope?: Kaleidoscope—optical toy; thermoscope—temperature instrument; heliscope—for examining sun; hagioscope—opening in church wall; microscope—for magnifying; bioscope—motion picture machine; telescope—to close up; baroscope—weather glass; kuniscope—for measuring dust; galvanoscope—for detecting electricity.

World News of the Week at a Glance


AF of L to co-operate with world labor to end world armament race, promote peace, and safeguard democracy
Britain may seek new way to curb intervention in Spain following Gen. Franco's virtual rejection of British plan for withdrawal of foreign combatants
Visit of Hungarian Regent Horthy to Germany seen as Reich's effort to increase influence in Central and Southeastern Europe
Farley confers with President Roosevelt on drive against ultra-conservative members of the Democratic Party
Automobile without gears or clutch is tested; pump system replaces the orthodox clutch and gear box
France and Switzerland strengthen border patrols to check flow of refugees from Germany and Austria
Witness says $30,000 of policy racket money was given through Hines. Tammany leader, in vain effort to elect William C. Dodge Dist. Atty.
Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania (Little Entente) approve Hungarian rearmament
Gen. Chen Cheng orders dissolution of group sponsored by Chinese communists to tighten Chinese resistance
Japanese exports to U. S. off 50 percent
Political crisis over 40-hour week is averted as Premier Daladier modifies stand for the return to a longer working week
Sec'y Hull renews sharp demands on Mexico to pay for $10,000,000 worth of farm property taken from American citizens
Republican voting in Democratic primaries draws fire of Pres. Roosevelt; says it defeated Senator Pope in Idaho
Mexico's new tariff schedules reduce many rates, though increasing stiffly the impost on the larger type of automobiles
Italy starts special census of Jews
American pilot of Chinese air liner reports downing of plane and killing of passengers by Japanese war planes
House committee investigating un-American activities shifts inquiries from Communism to Fascist and Nazi organizations
Government cuts red tape to get the new $1,866,000,000 WPA fund started
Spanish Insurgents shift main assault from deadlocked southern and eastern fronts to the Tagus River area
SAN FRANCISCO
NEW YORK
ATLANTIC CITY
WASHINGTON
MEXICO, D. F.
HYDE PARK
CAMBRIDGE
PARIS
LONDON
BERLIN
BASEL
ROME
BLED, YUGOSLAVIA
HENDAYE
HANKOW
HONG KONG

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Ruminant
5—Consolidates
7—Parcel of land
8—A lofty mountain
9—Jewish month
10—Chinese measure
11—Vigor
13—Japanese monetary unit
14—Beetle
16—God of love

Down

1—Procure
2—Conjunction
3—Turkish commander
4—Informer
5—Movable
6—Twirl
7—Wash
12—Blemish
13—Affirmation
15—Preposition

(Answer Appears in Advertisements)

Prayer

Hem the day well with prayer and praises, and it will be less likely to ravel out before night.—Anon.

In Lighter Vein

Wise Boy

Teacher: "Jimmy, name a great time saver."

Jimmy: "Love at first sight."—Southwest Tourist News.

Too True!

"I cannot sing the old songs,"
She screeched; and it was true.
But, boy, how she succeeds
In slaughtering the new!

Old Stuff

"Pa, what is a radio comedian?"

"A man whose typewriter outlasts several hundred pairs of shears."

Turn About

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Fillip. "The baby has eaten a lot of that dog biscuit!"

"Never mind, dear," said a friend, "it just serves Fido right. He's often stolen the baby's food—haven't you, Fido?"

"Ghoti" Spells "Fish"

A foreigner who insisted that "fish" should be spelled "ghoti" explained it in this fashion: "Gh" is pronounced as in "rough," the "o" as in "women," and the "ti" as in "nation"—so maybe he's right.

Somesense Rhymes

Inch by inch
Some people come
Long distances
By rule of thumb.

For Others

John Howe, when chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, had so much of the spirit of love, and was in those eventful times so helpful to men of all parties, that on one occasion the Protector said to him, "Mr. Howe, you have asked favors for everybody but yourself; pray, when does your turn come?"

"My turn, my Lord Protector," he replied "is always come when I can serve another."

Daily Anecdote

Chopin's Integrity

Volumes have been written about the music of Frédéric François Chopin, those unique and altogether lovely poems in tone which brought so much fresh glory to the literature of the pianoforte. Little, however, has been said about the lofty idealism and artistic integrity which kept this man from ever accepting a penny he did not honestly believe he had earned.

Though Chopin suffered periods of poverty, it was discovered after his passing that for many years he had kept a remittance of 5,000 francs in his desk because he did not believe he had earned it and knew not the name of its donor.

Brevities

Toronto Star: The United States is to have a new stamp with the White House on it. And a man priming a pump just outside the back door?

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The Times urges the Long Island to clean up its unsightly right of way for the benefit of World's Fair visitors, but the railroad has its own method of dealing with this problem — not washing the windows.

Quotation for Today

THERE are some defeats more triumphant than victories.

—M. DE MONTAIGNE

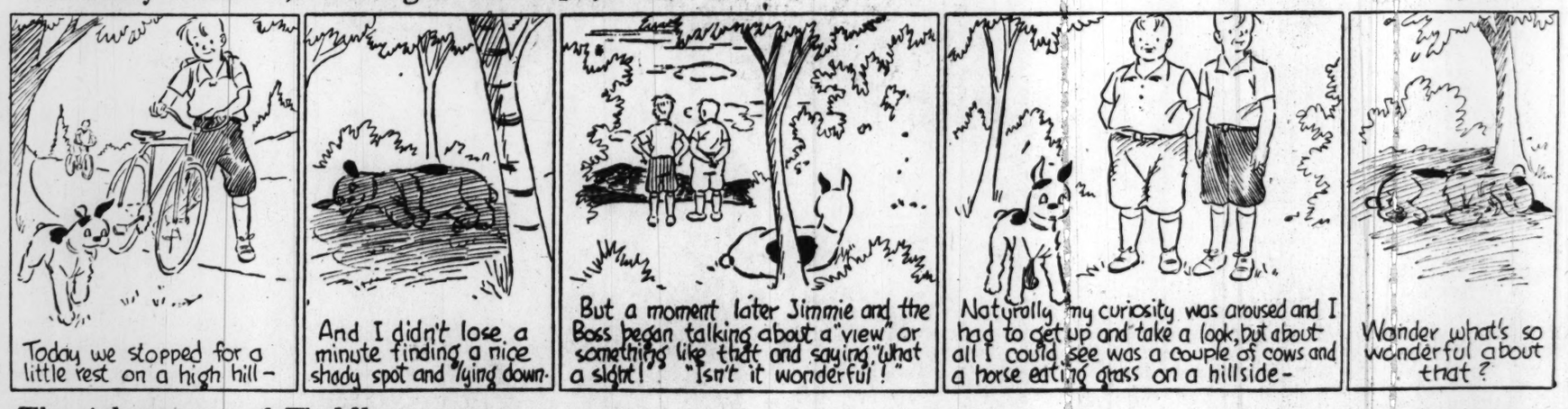
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*He Has to Listen to It*

By LE PELLEY

TUBBY, COME ON — SUSIE AND I ARE GOING OVER TO MARMADUKES....
CAN'T, BUDDY..
WHY?
I'M GOING TO TAKE MY MUSIC LESSON .. THAT'S WHY —
I FEEL SORRY FOR TUBBY, SITTING THERE HAMMERING ON A PIANO FOR HALF AN HOUR!
WHY FEEL SORRY FOR TUBBY?
WHY NOT FEEL SORRY FOR HIS MUSIC TEACHER?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Breathing Spell*

By CARMACK


Today we stopped for a little rest on a high hill—
And I didn't lose a minute finding a nice shady spot and lying down.
But a moment later Jimmie and the Boss began talking about a "view" or something like that and saying "what a sight!" "Isn't it wonderful!"
Naturally my curiosity was aroused and I had to get up and take a look, but about all I could see was a couple of cows and a horse eating grass on a hillside—
Wonder what's so wonderful about that?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Drakeville U. Calling!*

By THE HAGERS

THAT HE MUST LEAVE, MADE TINY BLUE IN SPITE OF ALL HIS FRIENDS COULD DO.
I TRIED HIS HEAVY HEART TO CHEER BY SAYING, "WE'LL COME BACK NEXT YEAR."
A TELEGRAM!" AND TINY TORE THE CORNER, THEN LET OUT A ROAR,
"HOW SOON CAN WE BE OFF? THE WORD IS FOOTBALL PRACTICE STARTS THE THIRD!"

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abba (Gal. 4:6)—*Ab'-a* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*).

This is the regular Aramaic word for "father."

Alienated (Eph. 4:18)—*Ale'-yen-ate-ed* (secondary stress on third syllable).

Here renders Greek *apallotrioo*, "to estrange away" (with the connotation of "to be nonparticipant").

Alternative—*Aul'-ter-ay-tiv* (secondary stress on third syllable, in which the *a* is long).

Back of "alterative" is the Latin *alterare*, "to make otherwise," from *alter*, "other"; and we apply our word to anything which changes something—makes it otherwise—without destruction of its identity. Its specific application is to a remedy or treatment which induces healthy functions.

Compound—As noun ("a mineral compound") or adjective ("a compound idea"), this word takes accent on the first syllable; as a verb ("they compound interest quarterly"), on the second.

Debris—Preferably *day-bree'* (secondary stress on first syllable).

This word, from the French *débris*, "fragments" (Old French *debrister*, "to break in pieces"), conjures up a picture of rubbish resulting from destruction. There is nothing useful about débris. It must be removed before anything constructive can be established on the site.

Embryology—*Em-brih-ol'-o-jih* (*e*, *i*'s, and first *o* short, second *o* as in *obey*; secondary stress on first syllable).

An embryo is the rudiment of an organized physical being, a young organism in the early stage of development—our word being derived from the Greek *embryon*, "the fetus, or the young in the womb or egg." To this we have added *logos*, "discourse." Embryology, then, is the study of physical organism in its primary development.

Fungus—*Fung'-gus* (first *u* short, second clipped-short).

This word came to us from the Latin *fungus*, which was applied to various plants such as the mushroom and toadstool, and the molds, mildews, etc. These plants derive their sustenance from dead or living organic matter, and are characterized by sudden growth of an insubstantial nature.

Generic—*Je* (not *jeh*)*-ner'-ik*.

This adjective is applied to all things having the rank of a genus (Latin *genus*, "race"), which designates a category between "family" and "species." For example, in the animal family there is the genus "Equus"; and this generic term comprises various species: horses, donkeys, zebras, etc.

In the animal family, of course, there are many other genera (plural of "genus"). Incidentally, "man" is a generic term comprising all men.

Ignorance (Eph. 4:18)—*Ig'-no-ranse*.

The word here renders Greek *agnoia*, which is properly translated "ignorance"; but it is significant that this term is an extension of *agnoeo*, "not to know"—by implication, "to ignore (through disinclination)."

Image—A trace of quick-long *a*, as in *chaotic*, is recommended by the publishers of Webster's when the word is used in the measured tempo of public worship. Otherwise, the conversational *im'-ij* is acceptable.

Incontrovertible—*In-kon-tro-vur'-tih-bl* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin roots *in*, "not," *contra*, "against," and *vertere*, "to turn," suggest that that which is incontrovertible is so well established that it is not to be turned against, not to be disputed.

Intact—*In-takt'*.

The Latin roots *in*, "not," and *tangere*, "to touch," remind us that that which remains intact is unviolated and uncontaminated.

Inverted, subverted—When similar words are used together and in contrast, the second word takes stress on the dissimilar syllable—in this case, *in-vurt'-ed*, *sub'-vurt-ed*.

"Invert" and "subvert" may appear to be identical in meaning, especially since the prefix *in* in the special case of "invert" suggests "a motion upward," and *sub* (usually meaning "under") in "subvert" hints "from beneath." (The Latin *vertere*, of course, means "to turn.")

"Invert," however, connotes only a casual turning over, making the bottom the top. For example, one inverts a bottle—something light and without foundations. But whatever is subverted is overturned from its foundations; it is forcibly overthrown.

Man—Short *a* as in *mat*. Straining at a pseudocultured pronunciation like "the *hoppy mon*" betrays the speaker as a zealous but witless climber.

Mirage—*Mih-rahzh'* (*i* short, *a* as in *arm*).

A mirage (Latin *mirare*, "to wonder") is a visual illusion produced by certain atmospheric conditions, by which the phantom of a distant object is seen. Such illusions, seen on plain, desert, or ocean, are caused by the reflection of light at the surface common to two strata of air of different temperatures. The genuine object may not be in sight, and the illusory reflection is frequently seen as though inverted. In simple terms, then, a mirage is an inverted illusion of the real thing.

Pandora box—*Pan-do'-ra*.

"Pandora" is from the Greek *pandora*, "the all-gifted" (*pan*, "all," and *doron*, "gift"). According to Greek mythology, Prometheus made an image, and stole fire from heaven to give it life. This theft by a mortal angered Zeus; so he ordered Hephaestus to fabricate a beautiful woman, Pandora, who would be a channel for punishment to human beings. As a present to Pandora, when she married the brother of Prometheus, Zeus gave a box which contained all human ills. When she opened the box, the evils and woes which flesh is seemingly heir to, escaped.

Hope was also in the box, but its escape was prevented.

Projenitor—*Pro-jen'-ih-tor* (although the circumflex *o* in the last syllable becomes *e* as in *maker* in ordinary conversation).

The Latin *pro* "before," and *genitor*, "parent," lie back of our word, which we use to designate "a forefather (in a direct line)."

Top (Lam. 4:1)—Literally, "head."

Torpid—*Tor'-pid* (*o* circumflex as in *orb*, *i* short).

Whatever may be described as torpid (Latin *torpere*, "to be numb or stiff") is deprived of the power of exertion and the faculty of feeling.

Viscera—*Vis'-er-a*.

The word, taken directly from the Latin *viscera*, "entrails," is applied to the internal organs, especially those of the cavities of the body.

"What is man . . . " (Ps. 8:4)—No disparagement of man should be read into this. The tone should be aflame with grand wonderment.

What They Say

Preparation

"At this minute, historically speaking, womankind is experiencing more confusion than ever before, because she has emerged from her cocoon of contentment with the daily tasks in the small home sphere, and is drying her wings for a flight into the universal home sphere of untrammeled individuality."—Virginia Nolen.

Two Can Make Peace

"As has been said before, it takes at least two to make a peace but one Government can make a war."—Prime Minister Chamberlain.

Moral Recovery First

"We must have a moral recovery before we can have an economic recovery."—Alfred M. Landon.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Oil for the Labor Machinery

"GOOD industrial relations . . . can be achieved only if there is mutual confidence and mutual responsibility, supported by good working conditions, security of tenure and due consideration of the individual," declare the members of the Institute of Labour Management of London in an article prepared for the Seventh International Management Congress, to be held in Washington, September 19 to 23. Such a commentary is of timely interest in view of the fact that an American special commission has lately returned from studying British labor conditions and legislation to make a report for possible application in the United States.

The English management experts go on to say Great Britain has found that good industrial relations can no longer be based on "a paternalistic individualism," but that more depends on an understanding that industry "is in reality a joint enterprise" among investor, management and workers.

Regarding the consultative and mediation machinery which the American commission went to study, the Institute observes that "Trade Boards" for the establishment of minimum wages have been widely extended and that "in trades with strong associations on both sides, the system of collective bargaining has produced not only a higher standard of living but better relations between employer and employed." It adds, "The habit of mutual consultation around a table is one of the best characteristics of British industrial enterprise."

This last remark is important, for some of the habits and mental attitudes that make the machinery of labor peace really work are more important than details of the machinery itself. Whether from Great Britain or from Sweden, which the special commission also studied, Americans cannot expect simply to transplant mechanisms of conciliation and expect them to work as at home. Much, indeed most, depends on cultivating the spirit of cooperation, of give and take, of good will and reliance on reason which are the motivating forces and the lubricating influences for the machine.

Frederick W. Carr recently emphasized this in an article in the Monitor Magazine Section, where he said, "The pattern of British industrial co-operation may be easy to copy elsewhere, but as a British leader now and then observes, the spirit that fashioned the design will be necessary to make it operate well."

Fortunately a great deal of this foundation has been laid in America. Experience has more firmly established the recognition of the right of collective bargaining and the responsibilities of labor unions in England and Sweden than in the United States; but the idea is coming along. The number and seriousness of strikes is much less today than it was a generation ago. The pattern of labor legislation in the United States may be expected to be somewhat different in details from that abroad. It must adapt itself to the American temperament and the temperament in turn do some adapting to the laws.

But just as various makes of automobiles resemble each other in fundamentals while differing in details of design, the labor codes of the great democracies, while diverging in some points, will adhere to the same fundamentals, one of the first of which is that for successful operation the machinery must have the fuel of good intention and the lubrication of fair play.

Juleps and Jeopardy

AN ASTONISHING statement, in view of the results of modern research, is made in the course of an article on the drink problem in a current women's magazine. "The individual who need have no fear of drinking," states the author, "is he who always drinks sociably and moderately." The soundness of such an opinion may well be questioned.

A few days ago, the Chicago Tribune—which never has been classed as a "dry" newspaper—devoted a column of type and nearly half a page of pictures to proving that very moderate drinking works incalculable harm to motorists. "It's the drinks drivers don't feel that harm," runs the Tribune's headline.

"The fellow who says he can drive just as well after a couple cocktails or highballs doesn't know what he's talking about," began the news story, which went on to describe how two commercial artists, with many years' driving experience, underwent voluntary tests at the Chicago Motor Club. Normally, the tests proved, they were drivers of better than average ability. Each then drank two mint juleps. Repeating their tests, one man was found to rate only 69 per cent and the other 61 per cent of their former accuracy in steering and judging speeds and distances.

Drink, the pictures showed, causes drivers to accelerate speed, but slows their reactions, including footwork; dulls responses, and adversely affects judgment, accuracy, and ability to co-ordinate. The Tribune's effort to drive home these lessons to motorists is commendable, especially in view of the fact that a test showed that 75 per cent of motorists stopped between midnight and 2 a. m. on a Sunday morning in Evanston, Ill., were shown to have been drinking.

Obviously, whether sociable or unsociable, moderate or immoderate, drinking is to be shunned by anyone who touches a steering wheel, if safety is sought.

Without War

FROM the Far East the news indicates that China may be the scene of further war without victory; from Europe the news indicates that Czechoslovakia may be the scene of further victories without war.

The Monitor's correspondent in Tokyo reports that if Hankow falls there will be good reasons for Japan seeking to consolidate her hold on China instead of making further risky and costly attempts to extend her military lines. Thus an "undeclared peace" without any formal or acknowledged victory for Japan may result unless the Chinese are able to take the offensive and make such a Japanese position untenable.

From European capitals dispatch after dispatch discloses the continuance of an undeclared war which may bring new gains to Germany without any fighting. The struggle goes on in various forms—sometimes open warfare as in Spain, sometimes the display or movement of armed forces, such as the German army maneuvers, and disclosure of new big guns or the revealing of British fleet plans, sometimes in diplomatic moves, such as Italy's pressure on Britain through General Franco's rejection of nonintervention plans, the Horthy visit to Germany, and new British pressures on Prague for concessions to the Sudeten Germans.

There are those who say that the whole calculation is whether a quick, decisive offensive would win a peace and a favorable territorial arrangement or whether the great advantage of the defensive would result in stalemate and eventual defeat of the erupting power or powers. But these are good reasons to believe that the calculations are less as to the chances of eventual victory in a war than as to the chances of winning a diplomatic victory without war.

Those who wish to fight do not take the trouble to frighten; but in the present state of diplomacy frightening neighbors into concessions is the vogue. There may be miscalculations which will explode a war, but several European developments point to a decision without war.

Left at the Post

ATTENDANCE is up but betting is down in Massachusetts. Comparisons show that the current drop in pari-mutuel betting of $1,147,352 below the total of $46,525,367 for the corresponding period last year is owing to a decrease in dog-race betting, where the loss was twice as great as the horse track's gains. There are perhaps two reasons why this is so: Easier admission and more ballyhoo for horse-track betting.

Although the general admission fee remains the same, it is reported that passes are being handed out to the public on a wider scale. The horse-track promoters do not lose by this pseudo-philanthropic gesture, since the decline in gate receipts is probably more than offset by the track's percentage of the sums wagered through the pari-mutuel machines.

A widely-advertised race matching War Admiral, winner of the Kentucky Derby, with the renowned colt Seabiscuit drew a record throng to Suffolk Downs, and helped to whip up interest in horse racing. Then not until post time was it announced Seabiscuit was not in condition to run. The boos that went up from disappointed spectators at Suffolk Downs have re-echoed at other tracks this season. Barely a fortnight later a similar last-minute scratching of a favorite occurred in California. How long before people will awaken and realize that horse racing under the pari-mutuel setup is neither an honest sport nor a fair system of betting?

Whittling

IS WHITTLING becoming a lost art? Not until vacation time when we watched a countryman leisurely and deftly reduce a pine stick to curly shavings with his jackknife did we realize how long since we'd seen a whittler before. In our boyhood 'most everybody, man and boy, whittled and kept his knife sharp and shining. You sat on the milkstand by the barn or on the porch of the farmhouse or crossroads store and whittled—sometimes alone and often as you conversed with companions. If a neighbor pulled up beside the road with his horse and buggy and stopped under a shade tree, you put one foot restfully on the hub of a front wheel, and found a stick.

Most of the whittlers we remember, except a few who whittled out paddles, watch charms or other articles, seemed to whittle just for the sake of whittling—just plain, pure, relaxation, and let the shavings fall where they would. Not all whittling, however, was as simple and guileless as that. When Hiram Stebbins was cogitating a horse trade or wanted to buy your bay colt, he could whittle so nonchalantly that horse or colt seemed the farthest thing in creation from anything that he wanted to possess—that is, if you didn't know Hiram.

Maybe a census of whittlers would show more of them left in villages and on farms than the city man thinks. If so, 'tis well. If whittling passed, something very American, neighborly, and leisurely would go with it. It is needed to temper the tempo of today and continue its contributions to serenity and contentment as in simpler days.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Days

Book News of the Day

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT has published five books since her husband was inaugurated President of the United States. Fifth and newest of them, MY DAYS (New York: Dodge. $2), is a compilation of her syndicated newspaper columns between Jan. 1, 1936, and May, 1938.

In putting Mrs. Roosevelt's first newspaper columns into book form, the publishers have carefully selected only the best portions, omitting much of the padding to which almost every daily columnist resorts at times. Even so, many people will feel that much of what remains is trivial and scarcely worth preserving. That is what Mrs. Roosevelt herself thinks. Last October, she described herself in one of her columns as a "reporter of unimportant events." Again, when she was asked by a newspaperwoman for her important engagements one day, she commented, "I felt like telling her there is very little I do that seems to me important."

* * *

The fact remains that the wife of the President of the United States is an important personage. It remains, too, that discussions held around the White House dinner table hold a great deal of interest for most Americans, whose most fantastic dreams do not include a tête-à-tête with the President and his family. The contents of letters people write the President's wife, the book she is reading, impressions she gathers as she goes about the country alone or with the President, interest many men as well as women, scoff as they may at the literary value of the writing itself.

Certain Roosevelt advisers may sometimes have qualms at the thought of the underprivileged reading Mrs. Roosevelt's descriptions of the Hyde Park mansion, swimming pool and riding stables, but, ardent New Dealer that the President's wife is, she always is careful to remind her readers that money and position are not the answer to every problem. Indeed, they are sometimes flattered to find that notwithstanding the gap between them and the First Lady, her problems are much the same as theirs. They are comforted to find that often the things that give her the most pleasure are also available to them.

* * *

It is the intimate touch that is giving Mrs. Roosevelt's daily newspaper column its continued popularity and will give it any value it may have as an historic document in years to come.

Freely as she seems to express her opinions, Mrs. Roosevelt is not without inhibitions in her newspaper reporting. She herself tells how she calmly dictated an explosive column to her secretary one day. Out of the corner of her eye she watched Malvina Schneider's consternation increase. "I know what you want to say," consoled Mrs. Roosevelt as she finished. "You want to say I can't print that. I know I can't, but I had to write it anyway."

M. H.

Hoping He'll Take the Hint

A Gift From the Captain

On a Scottish Island

"OH, ANNIE, don't shake your head. You simply must help me to decide. Your uncle has such a bewildering variety of things."

Chrissie Breck's wedding was only a few days off and Captain MacRae had invited her to come in and pick out a gift. Her fiancé, a well-known French artist, had been told jocularly that he was to do no advising. Everybody "kenned he could trim up a room real bonny," but this was to be to Chrissie's own taste.

The invitation was a great honor, the captain's rambling old house being filled with treasures brought from far parts of the earth. The prospect, however, flustered Chrissie because her future home was already complete and she might choose something unsuitable to it.

It was while she was speaking of this that I suddenly recalled an American magazine in which I had read about Henri Villaneuve some weeks before he had come to the Scottish island as the guest of Annie's uncle. Was it still upstairs? It was—being found after some overturning—and we three pored over illustrations of a certain blue and silver studio. Then Annie said, "Uncle has a foreign pillow which would fit exactly into this color scheme. It is blue velvet, shaped like a bolster, only shorter, and has engraved silver plaques on each end."

"But Annie," this beseechingly, "how am I to be sure of finding it? He has so many odd cushions. Why couldn't you drop in—casually, you know—and show me where it is?"

"Oh, all right," good-naturedly. "But mind, you're not to let on to uncle. Nor to Henri. If I'm to visit you in Paris," with a happy grin, "I don't want the man of the house to be thinking me a meddlesome Matty."

* * *

Just then the maid entered with a scuttle of coal. There was a fire in the drawing-room grate that day, for the wind was "skirling" in from beyond Corryvegen Point, causing the waves to dash noisily in the bay and the rain to thrum against the windows. Annie held out the page of pictures, saying, "Bella, this is where Miss Breck will be living."

Bella stared for a long moment. Then she said, emphatically,

"She willna need to be a harl-hame, when she has sic a hoose o' her ain—that's certain for sure." After which she solemnly marched away.

This remark was puzzling to me, but it amused the others hugely, and still chuckling, Annie explained. "A harl-hame is a bride who returns often to see her mother, but, usually manages to cart back with her some of her mother's belongings."

That evening, in hooded rain capes, we walked along Shore Road, with the salt spray blowing deliciously, and dropped in "casually" at Captain MacRae's. Chrissie, her delicate features flushed, was uneasily considering this and that, while Henri looked on delightedly. An air of relief stole over her when she saw Annie, but soon Annie's own expression became embarrassed. The blue bolster was not in sight, and of course, it wouldn't do to inquire for it. She seldom lacked a plan of action, however, so crossing to where it should have been, she said with a smile,

"My favorite corner." Then before sitting down, she added, "But the sofa seems different tonight."

"Ye're missing the Malay piece," replied the captain. "She said it needed a bit stitch. But," as Annie turned toward the door, "I wouldna fash her to ask for it. She's making some braw dainty and ye ken how she is when folk breengs into her kitchen."

* * *

"Fine I do! But it'll be in her sewing-room."

Annie came back with the handsome Eastern-style pillow and Chrissie exclaimed, "Oh, Captain, there is the thing I like best of all."

Henri jumped eagerly to his feet. 'The veritable colors. It is a gift for 'Kreesay' yet she chooses that which will be so beautiful in my studio. Are we not well suited?"

"Aye, that ye are," agreed a stern voice, as the captain's housekeeper appeared with a tray, "but it isna because she kens your taste in colors. It's because she kens your taste in food. She's been asking for how to make every dish that's been to your liking since ye've veesited here. If that doesna gar ye suit one anither, I dinna ken what will."

There was a laugh, with Chrissie blushing a good deal, and then we were regaled with the "braw dainty" which the outspoken but efficient Miss Gibb had brought into the room.

M. G. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

From South to North

By Frank L. Perrin

ONE who had somewhat more than a superficial knowledge of the productive capacity of Texas newspaper presses and editorial rooms in the years immediately preceding the turn of the century can approximate a proper appreciation of the completely adequate "Golden Jubilee" issue of the Amarillo News-Globe. The tome, comprising two hundred and eighty interesting and well-printed pages, made its appearance in due course following its publication on the 14th of the present month. The half-century of progress which is celebrated is not that of the newspaper, but of the new era which came to the Panhandle section of the Lone Star State with the discovery of its wealth of mineral oil.

The development of the oil industry in the Beaumont fields of Texas and in the rich fields of parts of Oklahoma antedates the bringing in of the Amarillo wells by some years. But nowhere, it seems, has the discovery of oil more greatly enriched a community than in the once sparsely populated regions which people refer to as the "higher ground," or, more affectionately, as "Heaven's Tableland." Conservatve and far-sighted direction has shaped and steadied the development of an industry which too often tempts exploiters and speculators to undertake intemperate and unwise adventures. Steady hands and honest hearts, it must be, have shaped the course and directed the destinies of the prairie Eldorado.

* * *

Three-quarters of a century ago, and easily within the memory of many, the county of which Amarillo is the metropolis and the seat, formed a part of that section popularly designated as Indian country. In atlases and geographies it was embraced, somewhat roughly, as a sector of the Great American Desert. In boyish fancy, at least, this was pictured as a vast arid waste, the habitat of buffalo herds and the nursery ground of towering cacti. And in fact it was this, though in no sense as forbidding, forlorn or menacing as it was imagined. Today, to those who cross and recross that region by train, airplane or automobile, the desert of old seems like a myth. It is hallowed or feared only in memory.

We of today fail to see, as John James Audubon saw, a century ago, the untouched beauties and unrestrained perils of the desert country. Let us go with him across the border of a land he knew well. He tells us to "Imagine standing in a plain to which your eye can see no bounds. Not a tree, not a shrub, not a tall weed lifts its head above the barren grandeur of the desert; not a stone is to be seen on its hard beaten surface; no undulations, no abruptness, no break to relieve the monotony; nothing save, here and there, a deep, narrow track worn into the hard plain by the constant hoof of the buffalo. Imagine then, countless herds of buffalo, showing their unwieldy, dark shapes in every direction, as far as the eye can reach, and approaching at times within forty steps of you; or a herd of wild horses feeding in the distance or hurrying away from the hated smell of man, their manes floating and a tramping like thunder.

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"Imagine, here and there, a solitary antelope, or perhaps a whole herd, fleeing off in the distance like the scattering of white clouds. Imagine bands of white, snow-like wolves, prowling about, accompanied by the little gray coyotes or prairie wolves, who are as rapacious and as noisy as their bigger brethren. Imagine, also, here and there, a lonely tiger cat, crouched in some little hollow, or bounding off in triumph, bearing some luckless little prairie dog which it has caught straggling about at a distance from its hole. If to all this, you add a band of Indians. . . . Imagine them hovering about in the prairie, chasing a buffalo or attacking an enemy. There you have an image of the prairie."

And all that, for the most part, is but a memory. Since the day when Audubon wrote, a conquering host has invaded the solitudes and the trackless wastes. Virility, courage, purposeful endeavor, have combined to raise upon the waste places a principality where men may work profitably, abide safely, and enjoy deserved and appreciated freedom. Horizons are pierced, as at Amarillo, by modest sky-scrapers; the trackless desert is crossed and lined by highways. There is contentment and measurable joy where once there were hardships and forebodings.

The chronicle of a half-century of progress is, it is realized, but the opening chapter of a new record of greater opportunities and fuller accomplishment.

The Wide Horizon

What Are Armaments For?

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

TEN years ago, at this season, one thought was uppermost in men's minds. For the first time in recorded history the nations of the earth, at the instance of one of the mightiest among them, were about to renounce war "as an instrument of national policy." Nor was the renunciation to be verbal merely. It was to be solemnized and made binding by international treaty, duly signed and ratified. Men looked forward with hope to the prospect of a warless world.

Who dreamed then that ten years later the plainest deduction—or rebound—from the Briand-Kellogg Pact would be the waging of war as an instrument of national policy without the old formality of declaring war?

Ten years ago Secretary Kellogg landed in France on his way to sign for his country the Pact that bears his name. On landing he received the gift of a golden pen. It bore as an inscription the fateful, warning words: "Si vis pacem, para pacem" (Wouldst thou have peace, prepare for peace). Ten years later the chief signatories of his Pact are seeking to outdo each other in obedience to the older and more familiar injunction: "Si vis pacem, para bellum" (Wouldst thou have peace, prepare for war).

* * *

In September, 1928, the annual Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva began with a strike. Barely a week had gone by since the solemn international treaty in renunciation of war had been signed in Paris. The statesmen and diplomatists, officials and politicians, usually so eager to prove their eloquence as delegates to the Assembly, were unaccountably tongue-tied. For years they had descanted upon war and its horrors, urging that the supreme task of nations must be to forestall or repress so barbarous an arbitrament in human affairs. They had spoken, indeed, of "peace," and had thought of it as the prevention of war. Now, war having been renounced, fifteen of the foremost nations having pledged themselves "never to resort to war," the worthy delegates knew not what to say.

A year later, in September, 1929, James Ramsay MacDonald went to the League Assembly as British Prime Minister and First Delegate of Great Britain. He had already received a tentative invitation to visit President Hoover at the White House. One hot afternoon at Geneva Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asked me what I thought he could most profitably say to Mr. Hoover if the invitation were accepted. "Ask him one question, and get him to answer it," I said. "It is 'What is the lawful function of armaments in a world which, at the instance of the United States, has by treaty solemnly renounced war?'"

* * *

Whether that question was frankly asked and fairly answered at Washington or the Rapidan I know not. Perhaps the only right answer: "It is a police function" seemed too terrifying to Prime Minister and President alike. Great Britain was certainly not ready to welcome and to act upon the answer at that moment; and it may be doubted whether the President and the people of the United States were much readier.

Do nations, can nations jealous of their sovereign rights, form a community? Is there any true analogy between a society of individual human beings, gathered together in one place or country, and a society of individual nations, dwelling in different countries and devoid of any binding, common allegiance? Some say there is not. Others say there must be if civilization itself is not to perish. While they discuss, the civilized world spends its wealth and pledges the welfare of generations unborn in the production of arms for international destruction.

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Mr. Neville Chamberlain groans aloud at this "folly" even as he joins in it. Whether he is resignedly "foolish" or whether he perceives that war will never be renounced in earnest, and peace be prepared, until peace-loving nations resolve that their armaments shall, in concert, discharge a police function, neither I nor any Briton can yet affirm. Maybe he is watching for the rebound from the armaments folly, hoping that it will come before those who set the pace in this most perilous of international races put to the test their belief in a "sword strong to strike" as the only valid "instrument of national policy."

A rebound there will be, soon or late, if the world be still capable of rebounding. Sometimes I wonder whether it would not be wise, even now, to think of the rebound from the Kellogg Pact, and to answer frankly and fairly the question which the Pact implied: What is the lawful function of armaments in a warless world?

Peacepoint

"It takes neither moral nor physical courage to declare a war for others to fight."—Claude Kitchin.